



Daily Report

East Asia

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

FBIS-EAS-94-198
Thursday
13 October 1994

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-94-198

CONTENTS

13 October 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

MITI, Industry Oppose Decision on Super 301	<i>[TOKYO SHIMBUN 9 Oct]</i>	1
U.S. Threatens Sanctions on Auto Trade		1
Garten Remarks Reported	<i>[KYODO]</i>	1
MITI's Kumano Criticizes Remarks	<i>[KYODO]</i>	2
Tokyo Considers Protest Action	<i>[KYODO]</i>	2
Tokyo, Washington Open Glass Trade Talks	<i>[KYODO]</i>	2
Okinawa Protests U.S. Radiation Check Refusal		2
Government Protests Action	<i>[RYUKYU SHIMPO 12 Oct]</i>	2
Editorial Questions Refusal	<i>[RYUKYU SHIMPO 13 Oct]</i>	3
Government Cautious on CIA Intelligence Activity	<i>[NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN 12 Oct]</i>	4
Late Premier Sato's Bid for U.S. Funds Detailed	<i>[KYODO]</i>	4
Official Rejects Free Economic Zone for Kurils	<i>[KYODO]</i>	5
Tokyo Offers Quake Aid to Russian-Held Islands	<i>[KYODO]</i>	5
Tokyo Reviews Contingency Plans on DPRK	<i>[NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN 12 Oct]</i>	5
Handling of DPRK Problem Critiqued	<i>[THIS IS YOMIURI Sep]</i>	6
Mission To Study Economic Ties With SRV	<i>[KYODO]</i>	9
Cambodia Prefers Technical Aid to Financial Aid	<i>[KYODO]</i>	9
Honda Plans Joint Auto Parts Firm in PRC	<i>[NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN 12 Oct]</i>	9
Fujitsu, NEC Win ROK, Singapore Computer Bids	<i>[NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN 13 Oct]</i>	10
MOF Seeks Crackdown on Customs Inspections	<i>[NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN 10 Oct]</i>	10
Small Companies' Business Confidence Improving	<i>[KYODO]</i>	11
MITI To Promote New Industrial Standards	<i>[KYODO]</i>	11
Diet Debate on Redistricting Bill Scheduled	<i>[KYODO]</i>	11
Coalition Seeks Support on Administrative Reform	<i>[KYODO]</i>	11
Editorial Urges Firm Stand Nuclear-Free Policy	<i>[ASAHI SHIMBUN 4 Oct]</i>	12
Murayama Softens SDPJ Stand on Nuclear Power	<i>[KYODO]</i>	14
Murayama Justifies SDPJ Defense Policy Shift	<i>[KYODO]</i>	14
Ozawa Hints at New Party-Rengo Alliance	<i>[NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN 11 Oct]</i>	14

North Korea

Ministry Press Statement on US-ROK Meeting	<i>[Pyongyang Radio]</i>	15
Ministry Warns U.S., ROK Against Militarism	<i>[KCNA]</i>	15
Denial of Japanese Security Council Seat Urged	<i>[KCNA]</i>	16
ROK Support for Japan UNSC Seat Denounced	<i>[Pyongyang Radio]</i>	17
Japanese Official Remarks on Nuclear Issue	<i>[KCNA]</i>	17
Kim Yong-sam's Call for UN Sanctions Denounced	<i>[KCNA]</i>	18
Italian Says Nuclear Crisis U.S. 'Scenario'	<i>[KCNA]</i>	18
Cuba's Hanminjon Urges Abolition of Security Law	<i>[KCNA]</i>	19
Abolition of National Security Law Urged	<i>[Pyongyang Radio]</i>	19
'Patriotic' ROK Group on National Security Law	<i>[KCNA]</i>	20
Overseas Koreans: Kim Yong-sam 'Arch Traitor'	<i>[KCNA]</i>	21
Long-Term Prisoners in South Write to Families	<i>[KCNA]</i>	21

Visiting ROK Student Leader Visits Sites [KCNA]	22
ROK Student Delegate Meets Working People [KCNA]	22
Barring of Southerners From Tangun Tomb Decried [KCNA]	22
Daily Denounces South for 'Crime' [KCNA]	23
Foreign Visitors Arrive To Attend Tomb Event [KCNA]	23
Kang Song-san, Yi Chong-ok at Tomb Ceremony [Pyongyang Radio]	23
Tangun Tomb Excavation, Reconstruction Praised [KCNA]	24
Reconstructed King Tangun Tomb Described [KCNA]	25
Scientific Symposium on King Tangun Concludes [KCNA]	26
PRC Foreign Ministry Delegation Departs 8 Oct [Pyongyang Radio]	26
Pyongyang Administration Chairman Meets Russians [KCNA]	26
Gathering at Russian Embassy Commemorates Ties [KCNA]	26
SPA Chairman Meets Cambodian Ambassador [KCNA]	26
Chang Chol Meets Laotian Delegation, Minister [KCNA]	27
Korean Youths in Japan Hold 'Central Meeting' [KCNA]	27
Payment of Pensions to Koreans in Japan Demanded [KCNA]	27
Indian Delegate Brings Gift for Kim Chong-il [KCNA]	27
Departs After Four-Day Visit [KCNA]	27
Film Show Marks Syrian President's 1974 Visit [KCNA]	28
Libya's al-Qadhdhafi Sends Anniversary Message [Pyongyang Radio]	28
Greetings Sent to Swedish Prime Minister [KCNA]	28
Greetings Sent to Danish Prime Minister [KCNA]	28
Hwang Chang-yop Meets Italian Party Delegation [KCNA]	28
Article Lauds Korean-Zimbabwean Friendship [KCNA]	28
Peruvian Party Document Supports 'Struggle' [KCNA]	29
WPK Delegates Meet With Peruvian Party Leaders [KCNA]	29
Togolese, Peruvian Party Leaders Support 'Cause' [KCNA]	30
Foreign Groups Support Korea's Reunification [KCNA]	30
More Foreign Leaders on Unity [KCNA]	30
Signatures From Abroad Support '10-Point Program' [KCNA]	31
Foreign Groups Celebrate Anniversary of WPK [KCNA]	31
Meetings Abroad Mark Anniversary [KCNA]	32
Embassy in Russia Hosts Gathering [Pyongyang Radio]	32
Foreign Leaders Send Messages [KCNA]	33
Kim Chong-il Praised as 'Great Man' in ROK [KCNA]	33
'Literature' in Taechon Praises Kim Chong-il [KCNA]	34
Kim Chong-il Praised in Jordanian Article [KCNA]	34
European Study Group Leader Praises Kim Chong-il [KCNA]	34
Foreign Media Report on Kim Chong-il's Works [KCNA]	34
Kim Chong-il Sends Thanks to People's Army Units [KCNA]	35
Kim Chong-il's Works Said Studied Abroad [KCNA]	35
Kim Chong-il Thanks Scientists, Technicians [KCNA]	35
Kim Chong-il Thanks People's Security Forces [KCNA]	35
More on Kim Chong-il's Thanks [Pyongyang Radio]	36
Nonaligned Ministers Meeting Honors Kim Il-song [KCNA]	36
Ugandan Politician Praises Kim Il-song [KCNA]	36
More Visitors Pay Respects at Kim Il-song Statue [KCNA]	37
Foreign Delegations Visit Statue [KCNA]	37
PRC Embassy Officials Lay Wreath [KCNA]	37
Norway-Korea Group Head Visits [KCNA]	37
Kim Il-song 'Alive in the Hearts of People' [KCNA]	38
Documentary 'The Great Life in 1994' Released [KCNA]	39
Citizens Mark Hour of Kim Il-song's Death [KCNA]	39
Kim Il-song Guidance to Botanical Gardens Viewed [KCNA]	39
North Hamgyong Develops Key Industrial Sectors [KCNA]	40
Tonnage in Railway Freight Shipping Increases [KCNA]	41

South Korea

Further Reportage on U.S.-DPRK Geneva Talks	41
Talks Continue Via Telephone, Fax [Seoul Radio]	41

'Positive Signs' of Breakthrough [YONHAP]	41
U.S. Said To Make 'Major Concession' [YONHAP]	41
Working-Level Talks Resume 13 Oct' [YONHAP]	42
Envoy Comments on Kim Chong-il's Nonappearance [KYODO]	42
DPRK Officials Cancel Planned Overseas Visits [YONHAP]	42
Speculation on Kim Chong-il's Succession to Power [MUNHWA ILBO 12 Oct]	43
* Choices Under New U.S.-DPRK Relation Noted	43
Seoul's Initiative Urged [WOLGAN CHOSON Sep]	43
Comment by University Dean [WOLGAN CHUNGANG Sep]	46
Comment by Institute Researcher [WOLGAN CHUNGANG Sep]	47
Comment by History Professor [WOLGAN CHUNGANG Sep]	48
Comment by Seoul University Professor [WOLGAN CHUNGANG Sep]	48
DPRK Said Seeking Asian Bank Membership [YONHAP]	49
EU Chamber of Commerce To Send Mission to North [YONHAP]	49
German Companies To Send Group [CHUNGANG ILBO 7 Oct]	50
'Doldrums' of N-S Economic Cooperation Viewed [THE KOREA TIMES 9 Oct]	50
Survey: 144 Foreign Companies Active in North [TONG-A ILBO 10 Oct]	51
North Expected To Imitate PRC Economic Policy [THE KOREA HERALD 8 Oct]	51
PRC Premier Li Peng Plans 31 Oct-4 Nov Visit [YONHAP]	52
To Raise Ties to 'Higher Level' [YONHAP]	52
Development Fund To Loan PRC 43 Million Dollars [YONHAP]	53
Aviation Technology Cooperation With PRC [THE KOREA TIMES 8 Oct]	53
Government Orders Evacuations From Algeria [YONHAP]	54
Envoy to Tokyo Warns of Japan's Military Power [YONHAP]	54
Japanese Opposition Party Chairman To Visit [YONHAP]	54
Kim Yong-sam: No More 'Frictions' With Japan [YOMIURI SHIMBUN 11 Oct]	55
Differences With Russia on Korean Issues Viewed [CHOSON ILBO 9 Oct]	55
Government To Purchase Russian Materials [YONHAP]	56
Defense Minister Interviewed on Army Issues [PUKHAN Oct]	56
Aviation Companies To Improve F-5 Fighters [MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN 12 Oct]	60
ADD Reportedly Purged Missile Experts in 1980's [YONHAP]	60
Army Chief's Behavior at National Assembly Noted [TONG-A ILBO 8 Oct]	61
Reportage on Former POSCO Chairman	61
Accused of Bribery, Returns Home [YONHAP]	61
Considers Reporting to Prosecution [YONHAP]	61
President Visits Taegu, POSCO [YONHAP]	62
President: No Special Treatment [YONHAP]	62
Party Head Asks Court To Void Convention Results [YONHAP]	62
Foreign Contractors Fail To Pay Arrears [YONHAP]	62
Labor Productivity 'Half' That of U.S., Japan [THE KOREA TIMES 9 Oct]	63
MPA Plans To Develop Ports in Tuman Basin [YONHAP]	63
Legislator Criticizes 'Excessive' Imports [YONHAP]	63
Government To Free Insurance Pricing System [THE KOREA HERALD 12 Oct]	64

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Line To Buy PRC Container Ships, Freighters [THE NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR 30 Sep]	65
Dissident Faults Ohn Gyaw UN Speech [Radio DVOBJ]	65
Four ABSDF Members Turn In Weapons 12 Sep [THE NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR 1 Oct]	65

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir: Kuwait Not Endangered by Iraq [NEW STRAITS TIMES 11 Oct]	66
Editorial Defends Rapid Deployment Force [NEW STRAITS TIMES 12 Oct]	66
Reportage on Visit of Bangladesh Leader Continues	67
Economic Relations Discussed [Kuala Lumpur International]	67
Three Agreements Signed [Kuala Lumpur Radio]	67

Investment in Bangladesh, Guest Workers <i>[Dhaka Radio]</i>	67
Minister Views Investment in Manufacturing <i>[NEW STRAITS TIMES 12 Oct]</i>	68

Cambodia

King's Cabinet Criticizes Ex-Australian Envoy <i>[AKP]</i>	68
Envoy Report Noted; Successes Seen <i>[Phnom Penh Radio]</i>	69
Editorial: Khmer Rouge Has 'Back to the Wall' <i>[REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA 12 Oct]</i>	69

Indonesia

Editorial Questions U.S Motives in Haiti <i>[KOMPAS 21 Sep]</i>	70
Iranian President Arrives, Welcomed by Suharto <i>[Jakarta Radio]</i>	71
Alatas Declines Comment on New Malaysian Force <i>[ANTARA]</i>	71
Editorial Views Jakarta's Role in APEC Meet <i>[THE INDONESIA TIMES 6 Oct]</i>	71
NAM Executive Hails Convergence of Views <i>[ANTARA]</i>	71
* President Warns Against Religious Discord <i>[SUARA PEMBARUAN 21 Aug]</i>	72
* Paper Stresses Importance of 'Just Economy' <i>[SUARA PEMBARUAN 22 Aug]</i>	72
Import Duty Break on Aircraft Parts Extended <i>[THE JAKARTA POST 6 Oct]</i>	73
Military Plans To Buy UK Hawk Fighter Planes <i>[ANTARA]</i>	73
Ministers Review Switzerland Trade, Investment <i>[ANTARA]</i>	74
Students Charged With Defamation Freed <i>[ANTARA]</i>	74

Philippines

Peacekeeping Force Leaves for Puerto Rico <i>[Quezon City Radio]</i>	74
Article Calls Haiti's Aristide U.S. 'Poodle' <i>[MALAYA 8 Oct]</i>	74
Editorial Chides Ramos <i>[MALAYA 9 Oct]</i>	75
Palestinian Says Manila Embassy To Close <i>[MALAYA 10 Oct]</i>	75
Government-NDF Talks Resume in Netherlands <i>[Quezon City TV]</i>	76
MNLF Denies Reports of Troop, Arms Buildup <i>[MALAYA 9 Oct]</i>	76
Incentives Approved for Central Luzon Firms <i>[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 8 Oct]</i>	76

Thailand

Chamlong To Reconsider Cabinet Reshuffle List <i>[BANGKOK POST 13 Oct]</i>	77
Deputy Premier Possible Expressway Chief <i>[BANGKOK POST 13 Oct]</i>	77
Paper Backs Chamlong <i>[THE NATION 13 Oct]</i>	77
* 'Source' Comments on Insurance, U.S. Pressure <i>[LAK THAI 14-20 Aug]</i>	78
Minister on Free Trade Area at APEC Meeting <i>[Bangkok Radio]</i>	79
Suphachai on Economic Differences <i>[THE NATION 12 Oct]</i>	79
Committee Agrees on Free Trade <i>[THE NATION 13 Oct]</i>	80
Finance Minister Views Global Economy <i>[THE SUNDAY NATION 9 Oct]</i>	80
Uthai Asks Taiwan To Drop Farm Goods Tariffs <i>[THE NATION 8 Oct]</i>	81
Thai Airways, Lufthansa Sign Services Deal <i>[BANGKOK POST 11 Oct]</i>	81
Mekong River Nations Agree on Navigation Taxes <i>[BANGKOK POST 11 Oct]</i>	82
Accord on Navigation Reached <i>[BANGKOK POST 13 Oct]</i>	82

Vietnam

Government Issues Decision on Flash Floods <i>[Hanoi Radio]</i>	83
Flood Damage in North <i>[Hanoi Radio]</i>	84
Situation Causes 'Great Loss' <i>[Hanoi International]</i>	84
Vu Khoan, ASEAN Secretary General on Membership <i>[ANTARA]</i>	85
Foreign Minister's Activities in New York <i>[VNA]</i>	85
Thai Parliamentary Technology Delegation Visits <i>[VNA]</i>	86
Power, Coal Corporations Set Up <i>[VNA]</i>	86
Correction to Nong Due Manh Meets Delegation	86

Japan

MITI, Industry Oppose Decision on Super 301

OW1310010194 Tokyo TOKYO SHIMBUN in
Japanese 9 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 3

[FBIS Translated Text] Aftereffects of the Japan-U.S. framework talks, which ended in partial agreement, are surfacing. Japan has opposed the U.S. decision to initiate an investigation into the auto parts business under Section 301 of its 1974 Trade Act (on sanctions against unfair trade practices). The United States decided to do so following a rupture at talks on the auto and auto parts sector. Government-industry consultations on industrial cooperation between the two nations--such as the Japan-U.S. auto parts conference to be held in Detroit on 12 and 13 October under sponsorship of the U.S. Department of Commerce and Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI]—are facing rough going.

For example, MITI canceled its original plan to send Osamu Watanabe, director general of the Machinery and Information Industries Bureau, to the Japan-U.S. auto conference. Properly speaking, Japan should send Vice MITI Minister Sozaburo Okamatsu to the meeting because Undersecretary of Commerce Jeffrey Garten will attend as U.S. representative. However, since Watanabe canceled his attendance, Automobile Division Chief Hirokazu Hayashi will represent MITI at the meeting. This is extremely unusual from a diplomatic viewpoint.

Officially, MITI explained that Watanabe changed his schedule in order to attend the current Diet session. However, it is clear this is a protest against the fact that the United States has commenced preparations for invoking Section 301. To make matters worse, the U.S. decision was made as the Japanese private sector was planning to cooperate in expanding procurement of U.S. secondary and tertiary parts makers' products. In an effort to do so, Tatsuro Toyoda, chairman of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) and president of Toyota Motor Co.; and Yukio Itagaki, chairman of the Japan Auto Parts Industry Association and Zexel Corporation, will participate in auto parts talks. The U.S. Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association (MEMA, chaired by Dale Johnson) has also rubbed Japan the wrong way by expressing its support on 6 October for "invoking Section 301."

At JAMA-MEMA business negotiations held in San Francisco last February on the purchase of individual auto parts, Japan urged that next meeting be held in Tokyo. However, it has been decided to hold it in Hawaii on 7 and 8 November because of a strong U.S. request—participants are also scheduled to play golf together. However, many JAMA officials voiced their dissatisfaction with MEMA's support for Section 301, saying: "We should cancel participation in the meeting," and, "we are

not in the mood to play golf." The prevailing strained mood is likely to exert adverse effects on bilateral cooperative relations.

U.S. Threatens Sanctions on Auto Trade

Garten Remarks Reported

OW1210153694 Tokyo KYODO in English 1516 GMT
12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dearborn, Michigan, Oct. 12 KYODO - U.S. Commerce Undersecretary for International Trade Jeffrey Garten said Wednesday [12 October] Washington will slap trade sanctions on Tokyo unless it sees satisfactory results in bilateral auto trade within one year at most.

Speaking at a Japan-U.S. meeting on auto parts trade here, Garten also described the bilateral trade issue as the most troublesome problem for the United States.

The two-day auto parts meeting, the fifth in a series, opened earlier in the day with 150 participants from Japan and 220 from the U.S., including Shoichiro Toyoda, chairman of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association and chairman of Toyota Motor Corp.

It is the first occasion that officials of the two countries have met since Japan and the U.S. struck a partial deal on the bilateral "framework" trade talks early this month.

The two governments reached agreement on insurance business, government procurement and flat glass trade but failed to bridge differences over auto and auto parts trade, immediately prompting a U.S. move toward sanctions against Japan.

In his speech, Garten also emphasized that the U.S. wants real, effective deregulations in Japan.

Also in delivering a speech to the meeting, Hirokazu Hayashi, chief of the Automobile Division of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, expressed dissatisfaction with the U.S. move toward sanctions.

Hayashi is representing the Japanese Government on behalf of Osamu Watanabe, director general of MITI's Machinery and Information Industries Bureau, who did not attend the meeting in a gesture of protest against U.S. trade policy.

The MITI official also said the two countries agreed to exclude auto parts purchase plans by the Japanese private sector from the framework negotiations, apparently in order to preempt a possible U.S. attempt to bring up the problem in the future.

The U.S. demand for 40 billion dollars worth of additional annual purchases of U.S.-made auto parts by Japanese makers is partly responsible for the breakdown of the framework talks on auto trade.

MITI's Kumano Criticizes Remarks

OW1310061294 Tokyo KYODO in English 0602 GMT
13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—A senior Japanese trade ministry official on Thursday [13 October] criticized the United States for reviving what he called an already-settled issue in auto parts trade.

"If Garten's remarks are as reported, Japan will express regret," Hideaki Kumano, vice minister at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), told a regular press conference.

At a bilateral auto parts trade meeting in Dearborn, Michigan on Wednesday, Jeffrey Garten, U.S. commerce undersecretary for international trade, called for more purchases by Japanese automakers of U.S.-made car parts under so-called "voluntary plans." Garten also said Washington will slap sanctions on Japan if no satisfactory results are seen in auto trade within a year at most.

During the last "framework" negotiations in Washington, the two countries agreed to exclude auto parts purchase plans by the private sector from the scope of the trade talks, Kumano said. "Such plans are beyond government control," Kumano said. "There is no reason for Japan to receive requests like those by Garten."

Kumano said Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto sent a letter to U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor a few days ago, regarding bilateral trade. But he declined to disclose the content of the letter, saying that such a letter is part of negotiations. The U.S. has sought 40 billion dollars worth of additional annual purchases of U.S.-made auto parts by Japanese makers.

Tokyo Considers Protest Action

OW1310105694 Tokyo KYODO in English 1038 GMT
13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Japan is considering filing a protest against the latest U.S. move to renew the already-resolved issue in auto trade talks, a senior Japanese trade ministry official said Thursday [13 October].

International Trade and Industry Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto will meet with Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama shortly to discuss adequate measures to cope with the matter, said the official, who declined to be named.

The official did not conceal anger over Wednesday's remarks by U.S. Commerce Undersecretary for International Trade Jeffrey Garten calling for Tokyo to ensure increased purchases of U.S.-made parts by Japanese carmakers under the "voluntary" plan.

"Such a plan is beyond government control and the two countries agreed to exclude the topic from the bilateral framework talks," the official said.

In the auto parts meeting in Dearborn, Michigan, Garten said Washington will slap Japan with sanctions if no progress is seen in auto parts trade talks within one year at most.

In the latest talks, the two countries failed to strike a major accord, prompting Washington to initiate an investigation into the area on the basis of section 301 of U.S. Trade Law.

The senior trade ministry official said Japan will take "due steps" after "closely examining" a series of provocative remarks made by Garten and other U.S. officials such as Trade Representative Mickey Kantor following the latest talks started at the beginning of October.

"These remarks sent our temper boiling," the official said.

The official confirmed that Hashimoto recently sent a personal letter to Kantor regarding auto parts trade, in which he expressed Japan's dissatisfaction with the "unconstructive stance" of the United States over the issue, he said.

Tokyo, Washington Open Glass Trade Talks

OW1310112094 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT
13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Japan and the United States opened working-level talks here Thursday [13 October] on ways to increase foreign access to Japan's flat glass market.

The two-day talks are based on the latest trade "framework" accord on glass trade, in which the two countries agreed to work out a set of market-opening steps by the end of October.

To pry open a market currently dominated by a few domestic makers, the U.S. is believed to have called for deregulation on the use of specialty flat glass, including heat-resistant glass, a domain of U.S. makers.

A senior Japanese trade ministry official said glass talks toward the end of this month may be affected by the political situation ahead of U.S. midterm elections in November.

"It is not true to say we are totally confident that talks will be wrapped up by the agreed deadline," the official said.

**Okinawa Protests U.S. Radiation Check Refusal
Government Protests Action**

OW1310022794 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese
12 Oct 94 Evening Edition p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] U.S. Forces on Okinawa twice rejected a request from the Okinawa Prefectural Government and Science and Technology Agency to conduct an

on-the-spot radioactivity check of a U.S. nuclear-powered submarine that called at White Beach on 7 and 9 October. In reaction, Tatsuo Matayoshi, chief of the Public Affairs Office of the Okinawa Prefectural Government, said with displeasure: "This is an unusual situation. Whatever the reason, they should have accepted the request." The Okinawa Prefectural Government has filed a protest with the U.S. consul general and commander of the U.S. Forces on Okinawa over the rejection. The National Security Affairs Division of the Foreign Ministry, which has taken the situation seriously, is hurriedly confirming whether the U.S. Forces actually rejected the request or not.

In the past week, the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine Jefferson City (6,000 tons) has visited White Beach and the missile cruiser California (9,561 tons) called at the military port twice, thereby showing brisk movement at the port. U.S. Forces on Okinawa, which are obliged to notify the Japanese Government of any calls by U.S. nuclear-powered submarines at Japanese ports 24 hours beforehand, have recently failed to fulfill the obligation three times, including one occasion concerning the emergency transportation of patients. More important, the U.S. Forces twice rejected a request from the Okinawa Prefecture Government and Science and Technology Agency for on-the-spot radioactivity checks of U.S. nuclear-powered submarines.

Matayoshi said: "The U.S. Forces appear to have rejected the request on the grounds that the landing ship Belleau Wood was docked at White Beach. Whatever the reason, they should have accepted the request. If an on-the-spot check is not undertaken, our prefectural government has no way of knowing how U.S. nuclear-powered submarines affect the environment. The prefecture intends to strongly ask the U.S. Forces to accept such requests in the future and to determine why they turned it down."

The National Security Affairs Division of the Foreign Ministry said: "In the past, such on-the-spot radioactivity checks have been undertaken without any problem. We do not believe the U.S. Forces on Okinawa had any particular reason to reject the request. With a typhoon approaching Okinawa, concerned American officers might have been at a loss over how to deal with the request. Our ministry will ask the U.S. Forces to accept such requests in the future, if necessary, after confirming why they refused to comply."

Commenting on the request, the U.S. Navy's Public Affairs Office on Okinawa said: "U.S. Forces have been paying attention to environmental problems and we did not deliberately block the on-the-spot radioactivity check."

Editorial Questions Refusal

OW1310100594 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese
13 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial: "Rejection of Radioactivity Check by U.S. Forces on Okinawa Ridiculous"]

[FBIS Translated Text] On 7 and 9 October, U.S. Forces on Okinawa rejected a request from the Science and Technology Agency and the Okinawa Prefectural Government for an on-the-spot radioactivity check of an American nuclear-powered submarine when it called at White Beach.

We cannot understand the rejection. We cannot understand why U.S. Forces on Okinawa unilaterally rejected the request for the on-the-spot radioactivity check of the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine which has been conducted whenever U.S. nuclear-powered submarines have called at the military port under a memorandum exchanged between Japan and the United States. According to reports, military police from the U.S. Forces on Okinawa refused to let an on-the-spot radioactivity check team enter White Beach, saying, "We cannot allow you to enter this military port because other ships are now docking."

We wonder if the military police were unaware of the memorandum. If U.S. Forces on Okinawa take lightly the radioactivity check undertaken for the safety of Okinawans, we cannot accept their attitude.

The Nuclear Safety Bureau of the Science and Technology Agency reacted to the rejection by saying: "So far, the on-the-spot check team has entered the military port without problems to make radioactivity inspections of U.S. nuclear-powered submarines and data on the radioactivity check have been made public. The longstanding check practice might have not been properly passed along to those currently stationed here with the U.S. Forces on Okinawa. We do not believe that the U.S. Forces on Okinawa deliberately rejected the check."

It is not inconceivable that the check practice has not been passed along within the U.S. Forces on Okinawa. U.S. Marines conducted lake training at Fukuji Dam in June 1988, drawing a backlash from Okinawans. At a meeting of the Tripartite Committee, the commander of U.S. Forces on Okinawa promised not to continue such lake training, but his promise was later broken by a new commander.

A "memoir written by Schwarzkopf," who served as commander-in-chief of allied forces during the Gulf war, describes how drastically the character of a U.S. military unit changes following a change of commander. Though there is a culture difference between Japan and the United States, the character of a military unit in the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] hardly changes even after a change of commanders takes place. The longstanding practices of a military unit in the SDF have been handed down in a Japanese-style perfect way. Although it is said that U.S. military personnel are strong individuals, they have a tendency to handle matters too brusquely.

We hope that the command of the U.S. Forces in Japan will thoroughly educate the military police about the importance of the on-the-spot radioactivity check of U.S. nuclear-powered submarines. A "memorandum"

exchanged between Japan and the United States in 1964 authorizes the radioactivity checks of U.S. nuclear-powered submarines by the Japanese Government. The memorandum also says "U.S. authorities will cooperate with pleasure in conducting the radioactivity check." A "statement on calls by nuclear-powered submarines of the United States at foreign ports," which was issued by the U.S. Government on 24 August 1964, stipulates that "governments of nations that allow U.S. nuclear-powered submarines to call at their ports can conduct radioactivity checks on them to determine if they pollute their waters with radioactivity."

The Japanese Government set the "Guidelines for Radioactivity Checks of Nuclear-Powered Warships" (revised in 1977) on the basis of this memorandum. The guidelines stipulate: "The government should check the level of radioactivity in warships calling at the ports of Yokosuka and Sasebo and at other ports under the Okinawa Prefectural Government with cooperation among the Okinawa Prefectural Government, Yokosuka City, and Sasebo City. If an abnormal level of radioactivity is detected, the government should take the necessary steps after investigating why the abnormal level of radioactivity occurs. The government should make public the results of the investigation." The guidelines also put the Science and Technology Agency in charge of coordinating relevant administrative organizations.

In 1968, before Okinawa reverted to Japanese rule, cobalt-60 was detected at Naha Military Port. A higher-than-average level of radioactivity was also detected at Naha Military Port in 1980 when the U.S. cruiser Long Beach called at the military port and its detection became a social issue. Recently, no leakage of radioactivity in the military port has been reported, but we must not be overly confident. U.S. Forces on Okinawa should search their souls.

Government Cautious on CIA Intelligence Activity

OW1310073394 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 12 Oct 94 Evening Edition p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] A report by THE NEW YORK TIMES (9 October) that: "In the 1950's and 1960's, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) provided secret funds to the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] to help it weaken left wing forces" is expected to have a subtle impact on the coalition government of the LDP and Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ].

The report has also aroused much interest in Kasumigaseki, where most government offices are located, because THE NEW YORK TIMES pointed out that after trade friction between Japan and the United States began to intensify in the 1970's, the focus of CIA activities turned to the gathering of economic information, such as that concerning Japan-U.S. trade negotiations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES cited the testimony of a CIA official who operated in Tokyo from the second half of

the 1970's to the first half of the 1980's. This man claimed that "we had collaborators even among the prime minister's close aides"; and "during Japan-U.S. negotiations on beef and oranges, we knew beforehand how far Japan would compromise."

While the Murayama administration completely denies the "alleged CIA funding of the LDP," the reaction of the economic ministries and agencies to the reported intelligence activities in Japan is: "We thought so."

Recently, a senior Finance Ministry official published an article advocating "caution against foreign intelligence activities." It is completely understandable that bureaucrats involved in fierce negotiations with the United States, such as the Japan-U.S. economic framework talks, should be apprehensive.

However, others do not agree with such a view. A source at the Foreign Ministry, who has regular contacts with U.S. intelligence officers in Tokyo, offers the following theory: "The mainstay of U.S. intelligence activities in Tokyo is still in the political and military area. While it is true the CIA has recently professed an 'emphasis on economics,' this is being underscored partly because of the CIA's need to demonstrate its worth after the Cold War."

Late Premier Sato's Bid for U.S. Funds Detailed

OW1310055994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0525 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington, Oct. 12 KYODO—The late Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato asked the United States in 1958 when he was finance minister to financially support the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in elections, but his request was rejected, according to documents made available Wednesday [12 October].

KYODO NEWS SERVICE discovered a memorandum in the National Archives in Washington that says Sato made the request in a meeting with Stan Carpenter, then first secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Japan, on July 25, 1958, at a Tokyo hotel.

Sato told Carpenter that the Japanese Government and the ruling LDP were doing their best to combat the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) and labor unions, but the efforts were financially limited, according to the memorandum sent to then U.S. State Department Deputy Assistant Secretary J. Graham Parsons.

The JCP and a labor union group had set objectives to create anti-American feeling in Japan and strengthen revolutionary forces to overthrow the government, Sato was quoted as saying.

He said the LDP had set up a "secret organization" of top business and financial leaders to financially help the party, but it was difficult to ask it for further aid for a House of Councillors election the following year, according to the document.

Sato asked the U.S. for help, saying the Soviet union and China "were undoubtedly contributing substantial financial aid to communist forces in Japan."

If Washington provided help, Japan would keep it in "strictest confidence and it would be handled in such a way as to avoid any embarrassment to the U.S.," Sato said. He suggested Shojiro Kawashima, who later became LDP vice president in the 1960s, as a possible channel.

Carpenter told Sato that then U.S. Ambassador to Japan Douglas MacArthur II had always tried to help then Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, Sato's brother, and the conservatives in every way possible, but "it was not feasible for the U.S. to supply financial aid for this purpose," the document says.

"If such help were forthcoming from the U.S... the U.S. would be immediately accused of interfering in Japanese domestic political affairs," the diplomat told Sato.

"Mr. Sato said that he fully understood the ambassador's views and assured me that neither he nor Mr. Kishi would think any the less of the ambassador because of this," Carpenter's memorandum says.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reported Sunday that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) secretly paid millions of dollars to the LDP during the 1950s and 1960s to help fight the party's leftist opponents, quoting former diplomats and retired CIA officials. LDP President and Foreign Minister Yohei Kono denied the NEW YORK TIMES report Tuesday.

Sato died in 1975 after he was awarded the 1974 Nobel Peace Prize for establishing the principle when he served as premier in 1964-1972 that Japan would not produce or possess nuclear weapons nor allow them on its territory.

Official Rejects Free Economic Zone for Kurils
OW1210144094 Tokyo KYODO in English 1409 GMT
12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—Japan rejected a Russian plan Wednesday [12 October] to set up a free economic zone in four disputed islands off Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido.

"We cannot accept the plan at all even if we are told only four northern islands will be a free economic zone," a top Foreign Ministry official said.

Russian First Deputy Premier Oleg Soskovets reportedly urged Japan's participation in the project to help bring a constructive solution to the territorial dispute between the two nations.

The Japanese official said Japan's help for the quake-stricken islands is limited to humanitarian and emergency efforts.

A solution to the territorial dispute is indispensable for Japan to help build infrastructure, he said.

An Oct. 4 earthquake, which had a magnitude of 8.1 on the Richter scale, struck the islands killing 11 people and destroying thousands of homes.

The former Soviet Red Army took control of the four islands—Kunashiri, Shikotan, Etorofu and the Habomai group of islets—at the end of World War II. Some 15,000 people live on the islands.

Tokyo Offers Quake Aid to Russian-Held Islands
OW1310032994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT
13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Japan will ship 15 million yen worth of emergency supplies this weekend to the Russian-held islands off Japan's northeastern coast, which were devastated by the Oct. 4 earthquake, the top government spokesman said Thursday [13 October].

The provisions to be shipped to two of the four disputed islands on Saturday and Sunday include food, medicine and other daily essentials, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi said at a news conference.

He also said relief goods donated by the prefectoral government of Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island, and private organizations will also be shipped to the two islands, Kunashiri and Shikotan.

The earthquake, which measured 8.1 on the Richter scale, rocked the four islands and extensive areas of northern Japan. More than 300 Japanese on Hokkaido were injured. Hundreds of Russian residents have reportedly evacuated the islands.

Japan has long demanded that Russia return the four islands, which include Etorofu and the Habomai group of islets. The former Soviet Union captured the islands at the end of World War II. The Japanese relief mission has been organized under the Japan-Russia visa-free exchange program, Igarashi said.

Tokyo Reviews Contingency Plans on DPRK
OW1310073594 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in
Japanese 12 Oct 94 Evening Edition p 3

[FBIS Translated Text] On the morning of 12 October, a government source commented on the transfer of power in North Korea to Secretary General Kim Chong-il, pointing out: "There will be a great impact on Japan if power is not transferred smoothly." The same source continued: "Although we do not think there will be a flood of refugees from North Korea (to Japan), it is possible they will go to the ROK" should the situation in North Korea become confused. In this way, the source disclosed the fact the government is now reviewing contingency plans for such a situation.

Handling of DPRK Problem Critiqued
942A0598A Tokyo THIS IS YOMIURI in Japanese
Sep 94 pp 132-137

[Article by Masato Kimura, assistant professor at Toyo Eiwa Jogakuin University: "Japan Lacks a Long-Term Perspective in Coping With North Korea"]

[FBIS Translated Text] From ancient times until today, confusions on the Korean peninsula have always threatened security of Japan. Accordingly, each time confusion arose, it became the most difficult diplomatic task for the government then. However, when the Korean war broke out in 1950 after World War II, Japan was under occupation and, without being militarily involved, could exclusively receive the benefit of "special demands from Korea" which gave an impetus to Japan's economic revival. During the era of the Cold War, the United States intervened in the Korean peninsula, and so Japan has thus far come without directly tackling security situation of the Korean peninsula until today. The present situation on the Korean peninsula can be an event symbolizing the end of the Cold War.

It is hard to resolve the North Korean problem in a short period of time in view of the situation marked by the sudden death of President Kim Il-song and a shift toward the Kim Chong-il system. The problem may affect Japan's existence and prosperity for a long time in the future. Therefore, we must avoid ourselves being carried away by each separate phenomenon, yielding to emotional reactions, and making judgment on the basis of ignorance. To cope with the problem in a way beneficial to our national interests, it is important that Japan not misread the essence of the problem by analyzing it cool-headedly from broader perspectives through a framework involving the United States, Russia, China, Japan, and both North and South Korea that have interests in the Korean peninsula.

From this angle of vision, I would like to scrutinize editorials of various newspapers on measures to cope with the nuclear suspicion against the DPRK (North Korea). The objects of scrutiny are 57 editorials (including those handling other related subjects) carried from 21 May to 3 July [1994]. First, let me refer to the nuclear suspicion against North Korea. North Korea joined the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1985 and concluded the nuclear safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 1992, and the IAEA began inspecting the North Korean nuclear facilities. However, toward the end of May 1994, North Korea pulled out fuel rods from its experimental reactor without following the IAEA-requested methods. The UN Security Council, therefore, adopted its chairman's statement calling for an immediate halt to the work of pulling fuel rods from the experimental reactor in Yongbyon. North Korea, however, refused to accept the chairman's statement, thereby raising tensions.

All papers appeal to North Korea to follow the IAEA chairman's statement. ASAHI says that "we would like

to urge strongly that North Korea accept the UN Security Council chairman's statement and halt pullout fuel rods while taking safety measures" (1 June). MAINICHI says: "North Korean leaders should not play on the [nuclear] card any longer" (2 June). YOMIURI points out: "That is enough. It is time that North Korea stop playing the nuclear card. It will suffer a total loss. Do not underestimate the power of international society, or North Korea will be making an irreparable mistake. The very way for North Korea to avoid being isolated is to dispel its nuclear suspicion and prove its abandonment of nuclear development" (2 June).

In this case, as pointed out by ASAHI, we need to "fully ascertain the true intention of North Korea and become sensitive to signals it sends out" (15 June). As to what Japan should do to this end, none of the papers refers to it. This writer thinks it important that Japan create more channels of communications with North Korea to increase sources of information. Although no diplomatic relations established, it is our neighbor country and we have many North Koreans residing in Japan; therefore, we should expand personnel exchanges with the country.

ASAHI, MAINICHI Critical of Sanctions

Now, with regard to ways of coping with North Korea's nuclear suspicion, we see differences among papers. ASAHI and MAINICHI are critical of economic sanctions. Pointing to uncleanness as to what North Korea aims at and what its decisionmaking process is, ASAHI notes the need to think that North Korea may possibly mean business when it says that "economic sanction is identical to a declaration of war," and suggests that "in choosing between hardline and softline responses, we have now reached the time to show with a clear plan that international economic cooperation can be accorded to North Korea if it gives up nuclear development" (4 June). MAINICHI expresses the following view: "As if a rock is rolling down a steep slope with a great impetus, the tide is turning in favor of a warning by the UN Security Council and phased sanctions. This is an extremely serious situation" (4 June). It adds: "If North Korea withdraws from the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as a result of economic sanctions, it will become impossible for North Korea to achieve the normalization of U.S.-North Korea relations, which it has been desiring, but at the same time the country will become free from the obligation to undergo nuclear inspections. Economic sanctions should not be hastened from the wide viewpoint of maintaining and expanding the NPT system. (passage omitted) Now is the very crucial moment for dialogue diplomacy." The paper also says that "economic sanctions are not only unable to resolve the issue of nuclear suspicion but also may possibly deal a great blow to the NPT system" (5 June). The paper is thus negative about enforcing economic sanctions.

To be sure, if economic sanctions are imposed on North Korea, the fact that the measure is decided by the United

Nations will put North Korea under an unbearably heavy pressure, and it is highly possible that the measure will touch off an unexpected situation rather than proving effective. However, does ASAHI think that North Korea will resort to the kind of action taken by Japan before the World War II? If it does, it is all the more necessary for ASAHI to mention concrete counter-measures. In this respect, SANKEI says: "North Korea is a kind of 'lawless nation' that continues nuclear development in disregard of the international rule. Should such a nation be allowed without any sanctions against it and be allowed to go unchallenged" (7 June). On the basis of such critical consciousness, the paper states that the Japanese Government has begun studying 10 items of punitive measures to provide for phased sanctions. It then appeals to the government to "be fully prepared to immediately respond whenever the UN Security Council presents a resolution for sanctions" (ditto).

NIHON KEIZAI, SANKEI Urge Security Debate

NIHON KEIZAI's editorial (1 June) entitled "Confusing the Emergency Defense Legislation With Measures To Cope With North Korea" discusses this point from another angle. The Diet once carried out dogmatic security arguments over the detailed interpretation of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. Today, the Diet is equally absorbed in meaningless discussions as to if "collective security" is identical to "universal security," etc. Noting the need for the Diet to discuss the North Korean situation, the editorial says: "The greater problem is that measures to be taken when economic sanctions are unfortunately decided and must be enforced against North Korea are not being discussed in the Diet while they are unofficially studied within the government." In fact, the North Korean issue which directly links to Japan's security is not being debated in the Diet; therefore, the people cannot understand the reality, and suspicion is creating a bugbear among the people.

In this respect, SANKEI's editorial (25 May) entitled "Security Debate Is Needed for Increasing the People's Understanding" expresses apprehensions that, with the desperate desire to have the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] on their side, the government, the coalition ruling camp, and the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] are compelled to adjust themselves to the pace of the SDPJ and miss the "opportunity to rectify the belatedness of Japan's security and crisis management policies."

NIHON KEIZAI points out the mistake of confusing legal measures for the enforcement of economic sanctions with the emergency defense legislation studied in 1977 during the Fukuda cabinet. It notes: "The emergency defense legislation represents a legal streamlining made on the supposition that Japan enters a war, and it differs from legal measures to provide for a possible need in coping with the North Korean situation." It sternly concludes that such confusion arises from the "playing upon words" (1 June) in the security debate in the Diet.

A lack of concrete security discussions is increasing distrust of Japan over various issues. First, it is the Japan's way of thinking on nukes. To begin with, the Foreign Ministry's opinion that "the use of nuclear weapons is not violation of the positive international law" met with criticism, obliging then Foreign Minister Kakizawa to delete the opinion in his answer at a Diet session. In this regard, all newspapers but YOMIURI hurl fierce criticisms against the ministry's opinion. ASAHI describes the Foreign Ministry's logic as representing a "shameful position" (7 June), and MAINICHI goes so far as to say that the Foreign Ministry is an "outlaw" and that "the Foreign Ministry's recent response, if left intact, will leave a stain on the history of diplomacy" (8 June). TOKYO notes that there is no general treaty banning the use of specific nuclear weapons, but that "various measures [other than adopting the opinion] might be possible through the use of political judgments," and asks, "Why can the ministry not able to express the thoughts of a nation suffered from nuclear bombs" (8 June). SANKEI also says that the "total abolition of nuclear arms is the ideal of mankind" and that the Foreign Ministry's opinion is politically immature. It then concludes: "As the only nation that suffered from atomic bombing, Japan should keep appealing for nuclear abolition even if others regard Japan's position as too idealistic and laugh at us. Disarmament is originally based on idealism" (10 June).

Nuclear Discussions Require Positive Attitude

Nevertheless, should the nuclear debate be urged only from the consideration of idealism and the people's sentiments? We are so timid as to discussing nuclear weapons that we do not face up to the actual reality. In this regard, the nuclear debate is similar to the security debate. YOMIURI maintains that "the nuclear nonuse treaty has not yet be materialized, and this is attributable to the reality in which the nuclear deterrence theory still has a significance at present after the ending of the Cold War" (10 June). Quoting Komeito Secretary General Ichikawa's remarks, the paper notes that when we regard the use of nuclear arms as illegal, the position will contradict the nuclear deterrence by means of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, resulting in the breakdown of Japan's security premises. Therefore, the paper concludes, "we must seriously think of how to create a safe world without depending on the nuclear deterrence and what practical courses should be followed to this end." Such a positive attitude is necessary.

In this sense, it is quite interesting to see the details of the long-term plan for nuclear development and utilization decided by the government's Atomic Energy Commission on 24 June. However, the rating of this plan is divided into two among papers. ASAHI and MAINICHI are critical while YOMIURI, SANKEI, TOKYO, and NIHON KEIZAI rate it highly and expect the plan to take concrete shape. I would like to pin hopes on future discussions.

Next, a difficult problem has arisen owing to the failure to provide the people with well-balanced information on the North Korean issue. It is a human rights issue involving North Korean residents in Japan. On the basis of erroneous information, the Kyoto Prefectural Police Department searched 27 premises including the Kyoto Headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan [pro-Pyongyang]. Moreover, harassments taking place in various areas such as ripping up chima and chogori [traditional Korean women's skirt and jacket] with edged tools "are acts debasing human characters and cannot be tolerated at all" (MAINICHI 10 June). Such a trend should never be encouraged by police or administrative authorities. This is exactly the human rights issue. The issue of human rights in North Korea is now brought to the fore in the United States, but unless Japan thinks very seriously of human rights of North Korean residents in Japan, it will encounter considerable criticism from the international society. In this respect, TOKYO says: "discrimination and prejudice against North and South Korean residents in Japan remain deeply in the undercurrent of the Japanese society. It is feared that the recent development will stimulate such a consciousness and a prejudice and cause the emergence of narrow-minded nationalism" (15 June). It maintains that National Police Agency "should show the position that it will defend the human rights of North and South Korean residents in Japan by all means." This is worth paying attention to.

The tide has changed since the talks between former U.S. President Carter and President Kim Il-song. President Clinton expressed his readiness to reopen talks between the U.S. and North Korean high officials if North Korea agrees to freeze its nuclear development. Meanwhile, President Kim Il-song called on ROK President Kim Yong-sam to hold summit talks. The ROK responded to this call, giving rise to the possibility of realizing the first summit meeting. The sudden death of President Kim Il-song may temporarily suspend this tide, but it will not stem the tide basically.

What should we think of this change in the situation? First, why have North Korea and the United States changed their policies in the direction of a dialogue? Or, has this tide been following a scheduled course? What are the future prospects? Perhaps, readers will have those questions.

SANKEI expresses a suspicion that there is a secret understanding in the agreement between the United States and North Korea. That is, the paper suspects that the United States and North Korea are of the same opinion that preventing future nuclear development is more important than taking issue on one or two nuclear weapons already produced in the past. However, SANKEI says: "If the U.S.-North Korean agreement was reached by laying aside the 'past,' we can hardly give our consent to it" (19 June). In its issue of the same day, TOKYO also notes that doubts will not be dispelled unless special inspections of unreported two facilities,

which first touched off the nuclear suspicion against North Korea, are realized. It warns that "we should not forget that no peace and security will be realized in Northeast Asia without dispelling the nuclear suspicion." In addition, touching on future prospects, it says: "North Korea is hung up on the U.S.-North Korea talks because a recognition of its Kim Il-song and Chong-il hereditary system by the United States, its largest threat, is indispensable for the preservation of the system." After noting that the nuclear card is the only one that North Korea has in its diplomacy toward this end, TOKYO says that it is hard to predict if North Korea "can easily dispel its nuclear suspicion completely and throw away the card."

ASAHI's Strange Logic

In contrast, ASAHI rates Mr. Carter's insight and acting power highly, and then notes that "it is desirable that this germ of dialogue will be prized and cultivated fully" (19 June). MAINICHI also pins great hopes on the dialogue, saying that "we want a historic door to be opened" (19 June) through the dialogue. Both papers do not touch on what changes there have been within North Korea. The U.S.-North Korea talks are clearly linked with the North-South summit talks. However, ASAHI follows strange logic by saying that these two meetings should not be linked with each other so that the rupture of the former will not lead to the end of the latter, "adding that "rather, it is desirable to define the relations of two meetings as mutually complementary so that in case the 'U.S.-North Korea talks' come to a deadlock, a breakthrough can be effected through the 'North-South talks'" (1 July). North Korea's aim is direct negotiations with the United States, and it would like to refuse talks either with the IAEA or within the framework of the United Nations. The North-South summit talks are wholly dependent on the holding of the U.S.-North Korea talks. The summit talks become possible only when the United States wants them to be realized and compromises are reached at the talks between the U.S. and North Korean high officials. The North-South summit talks are unlikely to be held when the U.S.-North Korea negotiations come to a rupture and the possibility of economic sanctions resurfaces. In addition, the expectation that "remnants of the Cold War in Asia will be swept away" with only one round of summit talks will be a wishful thinking ignoring the reality.

After scrutinizing editorials about one month, I feel that, although respective papers deal with the North Korean nuclear suspicion issue, they all remain in explaining the situation and lack long-term viewpoints. At present, the United States, China, Russia, and Japan want the status quo, and it is hard to think that a great change will take place in the situation of the peninsula in one or two years. Therefore, it is desirable for the papers to discuss what structural change will occur in Northeast Asia in prospect of the North-South reunification and what requests Japan should make and how it should move when a new Northeast Asian security framework is

formed. That is, the papers should have depicted the structure of the North Korean nuclear suspicion in a comprehensive and clear-cut way.

Even if economic sanctions are imposed, it will be protracted for one or two years. Unlike the Gulf war, it will not represent an emergency situation requiring an immediate solution, but it directly links to Japan's security. In this context, there should have been much deeper exchanges of views with regard to relations between the economic sanctions and the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, the keynote of Japan's security.

At any rate, for the benefit of Japan we seek peace and stability on the Korean peninsula. In 1890, then Prime Minister Aritomo Yamagata said in his policy speech that "the way of independent self-defense for our nation" is to define "the line of sovereignty" and "the line of interest" and safeguard them. The line of sovereignty indicates Japan's territory, and to defend the territory, he said that Japan had to defend "the line of interest" which ran through nearby areas and "strictly correlated to the safety" of our mainland. Noting that the focal point of the line of interest was Korea, he admonished that "we should not forget that when Korea has eventful times, it will immediately cause a great change in the Orient." We may say that these remarks still apply to the present.

When practical discussions are conducted in the Diet or mass media on the security of Northeast Asia with an eye to the Korean peninsula, some express the concern that Japan lacks thoughtful considerations for North Korea or, on the contrary, that Japan is showing its cards too openly. However, such concern seems unnecessary. It is an incessant dialogue among parties concerned that brings about peace and stability in this region in the 21st century, and unlike at the time of the Korean war, Japan should fulfill a great role. It is not permissible for Japan to simply sit by and do nothing because of the past error of its colonial rule of Korea and consequent excessive prudence in participating in the Korean affair.

Mission To Study Economic Ties With SRV

*OW1310122794 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT
13 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Japan will send a government mission to Vietnam from Oct. 22 to 29 to study future economic cooperation, Foreign Ministry sources said Thursday [13 October].

Japan and Vietnam agreed on the dispatch when Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama met his counterpart, Vo Van Kiet, in Hanoi in August, the sources said.

The 25-member team, which includes officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Trade and Construction, will meet with their Vietnamese counterparts to discuss the nation's midterm economic development plan and macroeconomic policies, they said.

The two sides will also discuss Japan's future economic cooperation and areas for the assistance.

Japan considers it important to first train Vietnamese personnel to promote a market-oriented economy and to support establishment of systems, and to cooperate in such areas as electricity, transportation and agriculture, the sources said.

Japan has sent similar economic missions to Kenya, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Cambodia Prefers Technical Aid to Financial Aid

*OW1210131594 Tokyo KYODO in English 1306 GMT
12 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—Sam Rangsi, the Cambodian minister of economy and finance, urged Japan Wednesday [12 October] to boost technical aid to Cambodia in the future rather than financial assistance, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The Cambodian minister made the pitch during a meeting with Foreign Minister Yohei Kono, the officials said.

He also called on Japan to send experts to Cambodia to effectively implement the economic cooperation, they said.

Kono replied that the Japanese Government has already decided to send an expert to Cambodia to coordinate foreign aid and will study sending other experts to Cambodia's Finance Ministry if specific requests are made by the Cambodian Government.

The Japanese foreign minister was quoted as saying Cambodia should improve its ability to absorb assistance pledged at the International Committee on the Reconstruction of Cambodia (ICORC).

In the ICORC meeting which Japan hosted in March, donor countries and institutions pledged more than 750 million dollars over two years to help reconstruct the war-ravaged country.

Honda Plans Joint Auto Parts Firm in PRC

*OW1210134094 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in
Japanese 12 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 13*

[FBIS Translated Text] On 11 October, Honda Motor Co., Ltd. announced that it has agreed with Chinese automaker Dongfeng Automotive Corporation (Ma Yao, president; located in Hubei Province) to set up a joint venture to produce auto parts in Huizhou city, Guangdong Province. The joint venture is designed to produce molding and forged parts such as cam shafts and shaft bearings, with operations scheduled to start in early 1996. Honda plans to produce passenger cars in China in line with China's new automotive policy, which the Chinese Government has unofficially decided to adopt in 1996. Therefore, the establishment of a joint venture will be a concrete step to that end.

The new joint venture, the "Dongfeng-Honda Auto Parts Corporation," is capitalized at \$25 million, with Dongfeng and Honda sharing half and half. It will build a plant at the Dayawan Economic and Technical Development Zone in Huizhou, Guangdong, where its head office will be located. There are expected to be approximately 350 employees, and several people from Honda will be temporarily transferred to the joint venture.

Molding and forged parts production is expected to start at 50,000 units in 1996, with annual production increasing to 150,000 units in 2000. Plant and equipment investment is expected to be \$20 million. Although the automotive industry has so far been under the jurisdiction of local governments, such as provinces and cities, the central government has spelled out a new policy of controlling and promoting the automotive industry at the state level. However, because auto parts businesses are still basically authorized by local governments, Guangdong is supposed to authorize the setting up of the Dongfeng-Honda joint venture.

Fujitsu, NEC Win ROK, Singapore Computer Bids

OW1310073494 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 13 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 13

[FBIS Translated Text] Fujitsu Ltd. has beaten its rival Cray Research of the United States in the bidding to supply a supercomputer to the Meteorological Agency of South Korea. This is the first time Fujitsu has won a bid to supply a supercomputer to an Asian country outside of Japan. Meanwhile, NEC Corporation, which is the only Japanese manufacturer on record as having sold a supercomputer in the Asian region, has landed a contract for a second machine from Singapore. Demand for supercomputers is growing in the Asian region, helped by rapid economic growth there, but Cray Research has so far dominated the market. Japanese manufacturers now want to compete in the Asian market by introducing products which will be competitive with Cray's in terms of both price and performance.

The supercomputer which Fujitsu will supply to South Korea's Meteorological Agency is a medium-type machine called the "VPX220 Model 10." Two companies, Fujitsu and Cray, participated in the bidding and, as a result of evaluation of price and performance, Fujitsu's product was declared the winner. The agency will use the machine to analyze data for weather forecasting, and also in research on global environment such as the warming-up phenomena.

In South Korea, a total of five supercomputers have been bought so far by government agencies, colleges, and business groups like Samsung, and all of them have been supplied by Cray. With South Korea's economy and technology growing, Fujitsu believes demand for supercomputers by the government and private sectors in that country will also grow, and there will be five or six contracts awarded for systems within the next 12

months. Fujitsu hopes to be able to expand its sales in that country with this first win as a beginning.

NEC has won a contract to supply its small "SX-3 Model 11" supercomputer to Singapore's National Supercomputing Research Center (NSRC). The NSRC is an organization under the Singapore National University and will use the supercomputer for independent research operations, as well as weather forecast simulations jointly with the Singapore Meteorological Agency. NEC's win of a contract to supply a supercomputer to Singapore is its second to that country in the six years since 1988. Neither Fujitsu nor NEC has revealed the prices at which they won the bids.

While there are three companies—Fujitsu, NEC and Hitachi, Ltd.—producing supercomputers in Japan, Hitachi has never been able to sell any products overseas. Fujitsu has sold a total of some 40 systems and NEC 14 systems in Europe. In Asia, only a single system has been sold by NEC. The Japanese companies have not been able to surmount the walls built by Cray.

MOF Seeks Crackdown on Customs Inspections

OW1310040594 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 10 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 3

[FBIS Translated Text] Following the GATT Uruguay Round agreement on stricter crackdowns on marketing fake brand-name goods and protection of intellectual property rights, the Ministry of Finance [MOF] has decided to post specialists in nine customs houses nationwide. The ministry has begun negotiations with the Management and Coordination Agency [MCA], which controls the number of civil servants. It is aiming at imposing stricter crackdowns on the import of illegal products by posting customs inspectors specializing in the clampdown of fake brand-name products and other commodities.

The Finance Ministry regards "stronger protection of intellectual property rights to be an international commitment at the Uruguay Round." It has requested that specialists be posted when the World Trade Organization (WTO) is inaugurated in January 1995. The MCA is reluctant to increase the number of customs officials. Thus, the negotiations are expected to face rough going.

The Finance Ministry plans to station "intellectual property rights inspectors" (tentative name) in customs houses throughout the nation; and "comprehensive intellectual property rights inspectors" (tentative name) at the Tokyo customs house, who will supervise all inspectors in Japan.

A stricter crackdown is to be implemented because, as a customs source says: "Methods of intellectual property rights violation have become subtler and trickier, it is becoming harder to tell whether it is a violation or not."

After the amendments to customs-related laws submitted to the current extraordinary Diet session are

passed, there will be a new system that will allow patent holders of brand-name products to ask that fake goods be banned from importation from January 1995. The specialist inspectors the Finance Ministry is planning to station will conduct inspections in answer to such requests.

Small Companies' Business Confidence Improving
*OW1310075794 Tokyo KYODO in English 0712 GMT
13 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Small companies' business confidence has steadily improved after touching bottom in the October-December quarter of last year, a government financial institution said Thursday [13 October] in a quarterly survey.

The survey, conducted on Sept. 10 by People's Finance Corp., showed the percentage of small businesses answering that their business conditions were better in the July-September quarter minus those saying conditions were worse, was minus 26.4, improving for the third straight quarter, after posting minus 33.7 in April-June period and minus 44.9 in the January-March quarter.

The survey covered 10,200 customers of the corporation, out of which 6,700 companies or 65.7 percent responded.

Concerning sales, the percentage of respondents reporting increases minus those seeing decreases also improved for the third quarter in a row to minus 13.2, the survey said.

By industry, food and beverage sectors and consumption-related retail firms showed remarkable improvement in sales mainly due to the scorching summer. Their percentages improved to minus 8.0 and minus 18.4 respectively in the July-September quarter from minus 33.7 and minus 31.4 for the previous three-month period.

Capital spending, however, remained weak as a result of excessive investment during the "bubble" economy in the late 1980s, corporation officials said.

A tendency to invest overseas, notably in Southeast Asian nations, also checked capital spending expansion, they added.

The vital task for small companies now is to increase the operation rate of their existing production equipment, the officials said.

But they said small companies' business confidence is expected to continue to improve, with respondents to the survey predicting much better sales, profitability, and business conditions.

MITI To Promote New Industrial Standards
*OW1310094094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0849 GMT
13 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—The trade ministry plans to promote a five-year program

beginning in fiscal 1996 for creating new industrial standards to make the operation of electronics products easier, ministry officials said Thursday [13 October].

The plan, sponsored by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), will be worked out by June 1995 in response to consumer complaints that new consumer electronics products and communications equipment are complicated and difficult to operate.

The new standards are expected to improve on the existing Japan Industrial Standards (JIS), which cover most industrial products.

The standards are expected, for example, to unify specifications of communications equipment and remote-control devices for televisions and video players, the officials said.

The standards are also likely to cover solar cells and other energy-saving devices.

Diet Debate on Redistricting Bill Scheduled

*OW1210130594 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT
12 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—A bill to redraw the electoral map for the new single-seat constituencies for the House of Representatives is likely to pass the Diet in mid-November, officials of the ruling coalition said Wednesday [12 October].

The coalition members of the lower house ad hoc committee on political reform decided Wednesday on the schedule for Diet debate on the bill, the officials said.

They decided on the committee's voting for the bill on Nov. 2 after discussions on Oct. 26 and 28.

The schedule will be presented to opposition members of the committee next Tuesday.

If the opposition agrees to the agenda, the bill is likely to be submitted to a plenary session of the lower house around Nov. 8 for expected passage in the House of Councillors around Nov. 18, they said.

The anticorruption and political party regulation bills will also be handled in a package with the election bill.

The expected passage of the bills will put the finishing touch to the political reforms stimulated by a package that passed the Diet in January.

As part of the reforms, the current multi-constituency system for the lower house will be replaced by a new system of single-seat constituencies combined with proportional representation.

Coalition Seeks Support on Administrative Reform
*OW1310085994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT
13 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—The ruling coalition parties urged the government on

Thursday [13 October] to prevent its ministries and agencies from hampering administrative reform efforts.

Leaders of the coalition's policy coordination panel made the pitch when they visited Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi at Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's official residence.

To push ahead with administrative reform centering on deregulation and a review of special public corporations, the coalition demands the halt of bureaucratic lobbying, a statement submitted to Igarashi said.

Igarashi said at a news conference he will tell cabinet ministers during their informal meeting Friday that the ministries and agencies should refrain from lobbying against reform efforts.

Editorial Urges Firm Stand Nuclear-Free Policy

*OW1210120994 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese
4 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 5*

[Editorial: "To End the Suspicions of Nuclear Arment"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The three nonnuclear tenets: not to manufacture, possess, nor permit the entry of nuclear weaponry. In tandem with the Constitution, these principles evidence Japan's dedication to peace. Amidst the deliberations on Okinawa's reversion, [then] Prime Minister Eisaku Sato proclaimed these three nonnuclear principles in the Diet in December 1967, after which they became firmly established.

However, the likelihood that the principle of not permitting entry was not being upheld came under suspicious scrutiny from early on as the result, among other things, of testimony from now retired U.S. Navy Rear Admiral LaRoque, that U.S. nuclear vessels do not normally unload their nuclear weapons before calling at Japanese ports. Various public opinion polls have shown that a constant ratio of 70-80 percent of the public does not believe this principle is being strictly observed.

The principle was already under severe strain even in the days of the Tanaka cabinet. The administration attempted to negotiate the terms of the so-called 2.5 principles with the United States which would have allowed vessels carrying nuclear weaponry aboard to navigate Japanese territorial waters and make port calls. Before formal negotiations could begin, the administration changed hands. This hitherto undisclosed account was given to our paper by the late Toshio Kimura, former minister of foreign affairs, six months after he resigned from office.

Priority Given To Nuclear Deterrence

We questioned a Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] senior statesman who has successively held key government posts. He did not accept the account as related by former Minister of Foreign Affairs Kimura, but he did praise the 1981 statements of former U.S. Ambassador to Japan

Edwin Reischauer as derived from the "good conscience of a historian." The former U.S. ambassador clearly stated that according to the U.S. interpretation, for nuclear vessels to make short calls at Japanese ports or pass through territorial waters were not violations of the existing agreements. However, the Japanese Government completely disregarded this, labeling his statement "merely the words of a private citizen."

"What would happen if we had tried to make changes which would permit short port calls and passage through territorial waters? The waters of Yokosuka Bay would have been blocked with small craft in protest, and the U.S. aircraft carriers would have been unable to make a move. Public opinion would have called such changes in government policy 'outrageous.' If this had happened, it would have been a no-win situation. Perhaps the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty would have ceased to function effectively."

On one hand, that this individual, who has always been at the center of government, should actually give voice to the above, is a clear expression of the power of the three nonnuclear principles which cannot be cast aside merely at the convenience of an LDP government.

On the other hand, the fact that he would praise the former ambassador for his statements probably reflects a change in U.S. nuclear policy, whereby strategic weapons are now removed from vessels, making violation of the principle of "prohibited entry" less of an issue.

The three nonnuclear principles did not have an abrupt birth during the time of the Sato cabinet. Earlier, in responding to queries about a statement expressing approval for the entry of nuclear weapons into the country, former Prime Minister Ichiro Hatoyama had expressed his understanding that, under the Constitution, nuclear weapons could not be owned, used, or stored.

If the three nonnuclear principles had been given their proper due in the interpretation of the Constitution, the government would have held an unambiguous attitude over the nuclear weapons issues. However, in reality, the reverse has been true. Tremendous effort has been exerted to create breaches that would permit the possession of nuclear weaponry. In the days of the Kishi administration, the policy was changed to: "the minimum [nuclear armament] required for self defense is permissible under the Constitution, but our policy is to refuse to arm ourselves with nuclear weapons."

In January 1968, not long after his proclamation of the three nonnuclear principles, Prime Minister Sato announced his "four nuclear policies" which appended the three nonnuclear principles with the following: nuclear arms controls; efforts to reduce military forces; dependence on the U.S. nuclear deterrent; and peaceful nuclear energy use.

By clearly declaring Japan's "dependence on the U.S. nuclear deterrent," he struck a note of symmetry

between nuclear disarmament and the three nonnuclear principles. This is how the contradictions and inconsistencies in Japan's nuclear policy came to be. This is the reality behind nuclear policy under the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

While the three nonnuclear principles became solidly ensconced through repeated Diet resolutions, the consecutive LDP administrations, on the other hand, became caught up in arguments over what constitutes nuclear deterrent and made no real diplomatic efforts for nuclear arms reduction. This is evidenced by the positions Japan has taken at major UN nuclear disarmament resolutions, in which it often abstains from voting or votes against disarmament.

Thus, whenever the vagueness of the "no entry" principle comes to the surface, the United States is never forced to observe the principle. The story told by former Minister of Foreign Affairs Kimura, as described above, could only have happened within the context of a change to the two point five principles which give priority to the dependence on nuclear deterrence.

In regards to the nuclear weapons issue, there persist half-veiled rumors of a "secret agreement on passage through Japanese territorial waters." Recently, an individual who reportedly acted as the behind-the-scenes liaison for the 1969 meeting between Prime Minister Sato and President Nixon, revealed that in addition to the joint communique on Okinawa's reversion, there were records of a secret accord permitting the entry of nuclear weapons into Okinawa in times of emergency.

There were calls for an investigation in the Diet, but the government continues to insist that there is no need for any investigation. It is likely this is one area the government does not want to get caught up in. This is proof that it still continues with its "see no, hear no, speak no evil" approach.

Former Prime Minister Sato stated in his Nobel Peace Prize commemorative address that the three nonnuclear principles would be carried on by all future administrations.

Is there really no need to fear nuclear armament?

Strength of the Free-Hand Doctrine

In connection with the extension of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), there are those among the LDP and others who advocate a free hand on nuclear weapons. Last year, Minister of Foreign Affairs Kabun Muto caused severe criticism with his reference to the clause governing withdrawal from the NPT when queried about [Japanese] responses if it were found that the DPRK (North Korea) was in possession of nuclear weapons.

Even within the LDP, there are those who point out that the concept of an "normal nation" standard advanced by Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party] Secretary General

Ichiro Ozawa could result in a conclusion favoring nuclear armament. They say the difficulties of promulgating a military conscription system and the idea of minimized spending for military preparedness would seem to inevitably lead to a conclusion favoring reliance on nuclear deterrence.

Yet another concern is that the Nihon Senryaku Kenkyu Center [Japan Strategic Research Center], which Ozawa heads as chairman, is calling for "minimally, a reassessment of the prohibition against entry of nuclear weapons" if the DPRK is confirmed to be in possession of nuclear weapons.

In other nations, the suspicion that Japan may arm itself with nuclear weapons continues to grow. Civic groups and others are calling for the incorporation of the three nonnuclear principles into law, and for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in conjunction with the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II.

The various "nuclear-free" rallies held this summer included symposiums by the Committee of 22 to promote nuclear arms reductions, the Hikaku no Seifu wo Motomeru Kai [Group for Nuclear-Free Government], and the Shingoken [New Pro-Constitution Committee] 3000-word manifesto movement; the All-Japan Convention of Nuclear-Free Local Governments, and the Nuclear-Free Local Government Nationwide Grassroots Exchange Convention. A hand-made East Asia and Pacific Islands nonnuclear treaty proposal has also emerged.

The suspicions will not easily be erased. What must we do? First, we must declare our determination to be nuclear free at every opportunity. In addition, we must be thorough in our efforts to evidence our [non] possession of plutonium, which is currently a central target of suspicion.

Give "Abolition of Nuclear Arms" Legal Status

What we are trying to say here is that not only our government but we as a people have been much too comfortable under the U.S. nuclear umbrella. As we seek to maintain international order in the post-Cold War era, there is a need to reexamine what we call the nuclear umbrella and consider how to escape from our complacent thinking on diplomatic and security treaty policies which are simply premised on nuclear deterrence.

As a step toward the abolition of nuclear arms, let us first make the concept of joint control over nuclear weaponry a reality. Further, yet another good method would be to develop joint nuclear control on a region-to-region basis, leading to the establishment of nuclear free zones.

It is also mandatory we give evidence of our intentions through giving legal form to the three nonnuclear principles. This would be a prerequisite to appealing for international adoption of the three nonnuclear principles. The suspicions that Japan is arming itself with nuclear weapons would best be cleared by our taking an

active role in promulgating nuclear-free ideals throughout the many nations of the world.

Murayama Softens SDPJ Stand on Nuclear Power

OW1210125994 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT
12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, in a further departure from his party's former outright opposition to nuclear power, said Wednesday [12 October] Japan "may not be able to avoid" building more nuclear power facilities to cope with its future energy needs.

Murayama's comment, in the context of discussion about Japan's energy policy at a House of Representatives budget committee meeting, goes even further toward accepting nuclear power than his own Social Democratic Party (SDP) went at its September national convention.

On Sept. 3, the SDP eased further away from its historic policy platform when it adopted policy changes at the convention approving of "nuclear power stations in operation as a transitional energy source before securing alternative energy sources."

The policy guidelines also stated that the party should "cautiously deal with nuclear power stations under construction or needing renovation."

The SDP had previously opposed outright the construction of new atomic power stations and sought to scrap all existing ones.

The new policy guidelines also state the SDP will strive to eventually create a Japan free from nuclear power plants while developing "earth-friendly" energy sources.

However, Murayama told the committee meeting that instead of nuclear power, "clean energy should be developed as much as possible" but that this would not in the short term satisfy the country's energy needs.

"To some extent, we may not be able to avoid the additional construction of nuclear power facilities," he said. [passage omitted]

Murayama Justifies SDPJ Defense Policy Shift

OW1310042694 Tokyo KYODO in English 0414 GMT
13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, who chairs the Social Democratic Party (SDP) [Social Democratic Party of Japan - SDPJ], Thursday [13 October] defended his party's policy reversal on the Self-Defense Forces (SDF), saying this reflects changing international and domestic situations.

Murayama told a House of Representatives Budget Committee meeting that the reason the SDP has maintained so many Diet seats is the public supports its basic defense policies. The prime minister added the party does not see any need to take responsibility for its previous position that the SDF was unconstitutional.

Shortly after forming a coalition government in June with former archrival, the Liberal Democratic Party and New Party Sakigake [Harbinger], Murayama changed the party's previous policy and announced that the SDP considers the Self-Defense Forces constitutional and accepts the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

During Thursday's lower house committee session, Murayama said the party changed its policies to cope with changes in the international and domestic environment, including the end of the Cold War. He also said it is natural for a political party to change its ideology to cope with changes in international and domestic situations.

Ozawa Hints at New Party-Rengo Alliance

OW1210102794 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 11 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 1

[By correspondent Kaku Oishi]

[FBIS Translated Text] Paris, 10 October—Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party] Chief Secretary Ichiro Ozawa is currently visiting Paris. On 10 October (the same day in Japan), he told reporters accompanying him that the opposition parties were considering salaried workers as supporters for the new party they were going to form. He then expressed the desire to establish cooperative relations with Rengo [Japanese Trade Union Confederation], which is composed of working class groups. He also indicated the opposition parties should choose the new party's head through dialogue, and conduct an official election for the post only if they fail to reach agreement.

Ozawa explained that the new party, which will be formed by opposition parties excluding the Japan Communist Party, would consider obtaining support primarily from "the middle class which forms the backbone of society." Specifically, he named salaried workers and sound-minded farmers and merchants with no vested rights as groups from which the new party would obtain support.

He stressed that to invigorate society and maintain economic growth: "We have to rectify the maldistribution of wealth so that a fair society will be created." He also noted: "Deregulation is necessary." Concerning the policies he indicated, Ozawa pointed out: "They are not that different from the labor unions," indicating it was possible for the new party to form an alliance with Rengo.

North Korea

Ministry Press Statement on US-ROK Meeting

SK1310144194 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry published a press statement on 13 October rejecting the conference and agreement on various military issues against the DPRK held between the United States and the South Korean authorities during the so-called 26th annual Security Consultative Meeting and the 16th Military Committee Meeting in Washington.

Press statement of the DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman

Some time ago, the United States and the South Korean authorities held what they called the 26th annual Security Consultative Meeting and the 16th Military Committee Meeting in Washington.

There they reportedly raised the question of putting pressure upon the DPRK through the United Nations on the premise that the nuclear issue was not likely to be resolved easily; they discussed and reached agreement on measures to enlarge the size of the U.S. imperialists' rapid deployment and deterrent combat forces, cutting the time of their deployment to the minimum, and on a series of military issues, including the transfer of peacetime operational control.

That the military bosses of the United States and South Korea again put their heads together over early completion of the combat forces buildup program of the U.S. forces present in South Korea and of the South Korean puppet army indicates they do not want a peaceful solution to the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula, and have not given up their foolish scheme to overpower the DPRK militarily [urirul kunsajoguro cheaphaebyeonun mangsangul]. It is a denial of dialogue between the DPRK and the U.S. itself [chomisaiui taehwa chacherul pujonghanungosuro toenda] that the conservative forces in the U.S. military summoned the South Korean military authorities and openly held with them a war conference [chonjaeng mouipan] against the DPRK at a time when the DPRK-U.S. talks are in progress. We cannot but take a serious view of this [urinun iedaehayo sin-junghi taehaji anulsu optta].

As everyone knows, we are now making sincere efforts to terminate the unstable truce on the Korean peninsula and conclude a peace agreement with the United States.

The ill-boding military row raised by the United States against the DPRK at a time when the establishment of a durable peace arrangement on the Korean peninsula is the order of the day is, in the final analysis, motivated by its intention to behave as the master in South Korea.

permanently keeping the South under its military control, and to continue to use the South as an operational base for disturbing peace and security in Northeast Asia.

Facts clearly indicate that conservative forces in the U.S. military and the South Korean puppets are the very ones responsible for the failure to defuse tensions and remove the structure of Cold War confrontation on the Korean peninsula.

It is ridiculous for them to have staged the drama of a so-called transfer of operational control in peacetime to the South Korean puppet army.

As for operational control in peacetime, which it said to have been transferred to the South Korean puppets, its core parts are to remain in the hands of the U.S. forces, and only secondary parts are to be exercised by the South Korean puppets.

The only place in the world where authorities share operational control by dividing it into wartime and peacetime is in South Korea.

Nevertheless, the South Korean puppets are now bluffing over this like vainglorious fools. But their act only reveals the poor lot of their being fully dependent on the United States militarily.

This time, the traitor Kim Yong-sam begged for the prolonged presence of U.S. troops in South Korea, even promising to increase South Korea's burden sharing for the maintenance of the U.S. forces in South Korea. This clearly shows he is a national traitor overshadowing preceding South Korean dictators.

The U.S. military and South Korean puppets must clearly see the trend of the times and act with discretion.

If they persistently raise a war clamor against the DPRK [manyak kuduri urirul pandaehanun chonjaeng sodongul kyesok pollindamyon], they will have to bear full responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.

Ministry Warns U.S., ROK Against Militarism

SK1310110794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1057
GMT 13 Oct 94

[U.S. Military and S. Korean Puppets Must Look Squarely at Trend of Time and Act With Discretion, DPRK FM Spokesman"—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry [FM] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published a statement Thursday [13 October] on the war confab between the United States and the South Korean authorities against the DPRK at the 26th "annual Security Consultative Meeting" and the 16th "Military Committee meeting."

The statement reads:

The United States and the South Korean authorities some time ago held what they called 26th "annual Security Consultative Meeting" and 16th "Military Committee meeting" in Washington.

There they reportedly brought up the question of putting "pressure" upon the DPRK through the United Nations, on the premise that the "nuclear issue" was not likely to be resolved easily and discussed and reached agreement on measures of enlarging the size of the U.S. imperialists' "rapid deployment and deterrent combat forces" and cutting the time of their deployment to the minimum and on a series of military issues including the "transfer of peacetime operational control."

That the military bosses of the United States and South Korea again put their heads together over the earlier completion of the combat forces buildup program of the U.S. forces present in South Korea and the South Korean puppet army indicates that they do not want a peaceful solution to the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula and have not given up their foolish scheme to overpower the DPRK militarily. It is a denial of dialogue between the DPRK and the U.S. itself that the conservative forces in the U.S. military summoned the South Korean military authorities and openly held with them a war confab against the DPRK at a time when the DPRK-U.S. talks were in progress. We cannot but take a serious view of this.

As everyone knows, we are now making sincere efforts to terminate the unstable state of truce on the Korean peninsula and conclude a peace agreement with the United States.

The ill-boding military row raised by the United States against the DPRK at a time when the establishment of a durable peace arrangement on the Korean peninsula is on the order of the day is, in the final analysis, motivated by its intention to behave as the master in South Korea, permanently keeping it under its military control, and continue to use it as an operational base for disturbing peace and security in the Northeast Asian region.

Facts clearly indicate that the conservative forces in the U.S. military and the South Korean puppets are the very one responsible for the failure to defuse tension and remove the structure of confrontation of the Cold War era in the Korean peninsula.

And it is ridiculous of them to have staged at the confab a drama of "transfer of the operational control in peacetime" to the South Korean puppet army.

As for "the operational control in peacetime" which it said to have been transferred to the South Korean puppets, its core parts are to remain in the hand of the U.S. forces and only secondary parts are to be exercised by the South Korean puppets.

If there are authorities who share the operational control by dividing it into wartime and peacetime, it is only in South Korea in the world.

Nevertheless, the South Korean puppets are now bluffing over this like a vainglorious fool. But their act only reveals the poor lot of theirs fully dependent on the United States militarily.

This time, the traitor Kim Yong-sam begged for the prolonged presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea, even promising an increase of South Korea's burden share for the maintenance of the U.S. forces in South Korea. This clearly shows that the traitor overshadows the preceding South Korean dictators.

The U.S. military and the South Korean puppets must clearly see the trend of the time and act with discretion.

If they persistently raise a war clamor against the DPRK, they will have to bear full responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.

Denial of Japanese Security Council Seat Urged

SK1310103094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022
GMT 13 Oct 94

[“Why Does Japan Covet Veto Power?”—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—The chief cabinet secretary of Japan, Kozo Igarashi, at a recent press conference claimed that Japan should be a permanent member of the UN Security Council [UNSC] with veto power, contending that "it is not reasonable that there should be countries with veto and without it among the permanent members of the Security Council." And the Japanese prime minister and foreign minister shared this view.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says that, in coveting veto power, Japan seeks to participate in international military actions, and thus make the overseas dispatch of the "Self-Defence Forces" a fait accompli.

Japan's ulterior intention is to play the role of a political and military power commensurate with her economic potentials by becoming a permanent member of the UNSC, and gratify her dominationist desire by strength, the analyst says, and goes on:

By getting a permanent seat Japan intends to justify her military actions for overseas expansion on the plea of discharging U.N. military mission.

Serious is the aim sought by Japan in her pursuit of veto power.

In June, the then Japanese Foreign Minister, Koji Kakizawa, said Japan needed veto power to oppose "a question never acceptable to her" at the United Nations. This revealed Japan's intention to exercise veto as a cudgel to quell the opposition to her act of infringing upon the interests of other peoples for expanding her domination over Asia and the rest of the world.

In a nutshell, Japan wants to exercise veto as a means of having her demand met in the worldwide scramble for domination.

Saying that it is obtrusive of Japan to try to get a permanent seat of the UNSC, the analyst continues:

Japan has a record of crimes which she committed by wrecking world peace and security and inflicting terrible disasters and sufferings upon peoples in wanton violation of international laws and international moral principle. She still refuses to make a clear and adequate apology and compensation for her past crimes.

If such Japan is given a permanent seat of the UNSC, it is as good as acquitting Japan of her crimes so that she could evade the liquidation of her past and encouraging her to repeat her history of aggression.

If such privilege as veto power is given to an ex-convict who refuses to break with her grave crimes against humankind, it will be tantamount to put an iron bar in the hand of a gangster.

ROK Support for Japan UNSC Seat Denounced

SK1310141094 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1220 GMT 8 Oct 94

[Commentary by Kim Kyong-pok: "Servile Pro-Japanese Flunkeyist Acts"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Recently, the Kim Jong-sam clique's pro-Japanese flunkeyist acts have become more overt. On 6 October, the rascal called puppet Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu met with Japanese Foreign Minister Kono in Tokyo, and reportedly conveyed the puppet government's official position that it accepts Japan's entry into permanent membership on the UN Security Council [SC]. This is another intolerable insult to the nation's dignity that clearly shows the puppets' true color of ugly pro-Japanese flunkeyism.

Prior to this, regarding Japan's nuclear armament maneuvers that the entire world is concerned about, the puppet traitor Kim Jong-sam made absurd remarks that there is little possibility of nuclear armament, enraging people at home and abroad. Facts clearly show that the Kim Jong-sam puppets make nothing of national conscience or love, but have completely become foot wrappers for the Japanese reactionaries.

In our people's independence [chajusong], there is still deep rancor against the Japanese imperialists who had forcibly seized Korea like robbers, massacred numerous patriots and people under the unprecedentedly atrocious colonial barbarous rule, and plundered enormous amounts of resources and material. Nevertheless, the South Korean puppets called on the Japanese reactionaries, who are dreaming the old dream of the Great East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere, and played to the tune of the rascals' wicked attempt. Are there any uglier flunkeyist nation-sellers?

Furthermore, Japanese reactionaries are insolently and overtly justifying their past crimes instead of befittingly apologizing, and are craftily trying to avoid compensating the victims in various ways. The Japanese reactionaries' coveting a permanent seat on the UN Security Council stems from an ugly ambition to use the seat to more easily become a military and nuclear power and enjoy control over Asia and the world.

Therefore, not long ago in the 49th UN General Assembly, many countries poured out denunciations when Japanese Foreign Minister Kono expressed Japan's ambition to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council. Despite the reality, the South Korean puppets' official expression of its position to accept Japan's entry into permanent membership of the UN Security Council is a truly traitorous crime not to be tolerated in a thousand years.

The Kim Jong-sam puppet clique's servile acts in step with Japanese reactionaries stem from the rascals' black intention to gain more active support and protection from the Japanese reactionaries for its maneuvers of confrontation and war against us, and to exploit us as Japan's colony in case of emergency. This is evidenced by the fact that the puppets recently made a fuss over our nonexistent nuclear suspicions by calling upon the Japanese reactionaries and jabbering about the so-called alliance system and sanctions.

Their economy being subjugated to Japan, the South Korean puppets' servile acts of currying favor with the Japanese reactionaries are also related to the intention to gain something by pleasing the Japanese reactionaries by all means. As a servant in debt, if your economy is subjugated, so will be your politics. They are bound to sell out the interests of the country and the nation. In short, the Kim Jong-sam clique's pro-Japanese flunkeyist acts of today have reached extremes worse than the five bandits of Ulsan in 1905.

The Kim Jong-sam clique's servile pro-Japanese flunkeyist acts will never be tolerated. The Korean people, who experienced the sorrow of losing the country due to the invasion by the Japanese imperialists in the past, will give such flunkeyist nation-sellers, the Kim Jong-sam clique, a stern trial in the name of the nation without fail.

Japanese Official Remarks on Nuclear Issue

SK1310052394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459
GMT 13 Oct 94

[("Rash Acts"—KCNA headline)]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—Japanese official figures recently raised the outcries that they were "concerned" over the "nuclear issue" of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, that Japan, the United States and South Korea should "take a "concerted reaction" to it and "normalisation of

diplomatic relations between Japan and the DPRK is impossible unless the nuclear issue of the DPRK is solved."

Branding this as an imprudent act of those going against the trend of the times, a news analyst of MINJU CHOSON today says:

Japan has no justification to poke its nose into the solution of the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula and dictate terms to anyone. The nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula cropped up when the United States introduced nuclear weapons into South Korea and posed nuclear threat to the DPRK. Accordingly, it is an issue between the DPRK and the United States, which are the parties responsible for the solution to this issue.

It is not because the Japanese authorities are interested in a solution of the DPRK's "nuclear issue" that they mention it quite often. What they seek in this is to lay an artificial obstacle in the way of the solution to the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula, label the DPRK as a "nuclear criminal" and step up their nuclear armament under this pretext.

Japan's nuclear arming has reached a dangerous stage. Yet the Japanese authorities are raising outcries over the "nuclear issue" of the DPRK and vociferating about "a concerted reaction" with the United States and the South Korean puppets. This is a very dastardly act intended to divert elsewhere the worldwide attention focused on their nuclear armament.

When they claim that the solution of the fictitious "nuclear issue" of the DPRK is a "precondition" for the normalisation of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Japan, they reveal their ulterior intention to evade liquidation of their crime-woven past at any cost and repeat such a history of aggression.

We cannot overlook the fact that the Japanese authorities are getting overheated in their anti-DPRK campaign, meanly currying favour with the United States and even with the South Korean puppets, while dreaming of a political power.

They should ponder over the grave consequences to be entailed by their reckless act over the "nuclear issue" of the DPRK.

They must act prudently with their own sense and not do a rash act bringing disasters to themselves.

Kim Yong-sam's Call for UN Sanctions Denounced

*SK1210151194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506
GMT 12 Oct 94*

[“Source of Misfortune Must Be Uprooted”—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)—The traitor Kim Yong-sam again cried for

"UN sanctions", "resumption of the Team Spirit war exercises" and "a tough stand toward the North", taking issue with the fictitious "nuclear issue" of the North recently. Commenting on this, Pyongyang-based papers today say this was mucky and mean remarks tarnishing his image, which could be uttered only by the derelicts of the nation.

A NODONG SINMUN analyst says:

As far as the "nuclear issue" of the Korean peninsula is concerned, the traitor Kim Yong-sam has neither qualification nor face to say this or that in this regard. Which side of the Korean peninsula has a nuclear problem and which side presents the nuclear threat? It is South Korea.

Deployed in South Korea are more than 1,000 pieces of U.S. nuclear arms for a war. Nuclear military equipment and facilities and secret arsenals are present everywhere. The Kim Yong-sam group is hell bent on its own nuclear development under the nuclear umbrella of the United States.

It is an insult to the fellow countrymen and a mockery of humankind to raise a hue and cry over the non-existent problem of the other side, while keeping mum about its own nuclear weapons which actually pose threat on the Korean peninsula.

The current campaign again launched by the Kim Yong-sam group over the North's "nuclear issue" only goes to show that it seeks to put a spoke in the wheel of the DPRK-U.S. talks now under way in Geneva and thus bar a solution to the nuclear issue, bring the situation on the Korean peninsula to the extreme pitch of strain and take a step forward to the doorstep of a war to stifle fellow countrymen in league with outside forces.

And the outcries of the traitor Kim Yong-sam for the resumption of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises vividly show how desperately and viciously he is trying to do harm to fellow countrymen in conspiracy with outside forces.

Kim Yong-sam's ridiculous attempt to obstruct the talks between the DPRK and the United States, coil up tensions and bring the situation to the brink of war is a stupid and harebrained act, which reminds us of a puppy which knows no fear of a tiger. A war will take the traitor Kim Yong-sam, first of all, to his grave.

The South Korean people must oust the traitor Kim Yong-sam, a nuclear warmaniac and the root cause of calamities, quickly from power before he causes a greater disaster.

A MINJU CHOSON analyst says the nation can evade calamities only when the traitor Kim Yong-sam, an idiot who cannot look an inch ahead, is removed at an early date.

Italian Says Nuclear Crisis U.S. 'Scenario'

*SK1210010594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2136
GMT 11 Oct 94*

[“‘Nuclear Crisis’ of North Korea, U.S. Scenario”—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA)—Stefano Garoni, a researcher of the Italian National Centre for the Study of Social Sciences, in a commentary contributed to the Italian magazine MARSISMO OGGI said the "nuclear crisis" of North Korea is a scenario of the United States.

Noting that the West has poor knowledge of the reality of Korea, the commentary declares the "nuclear crisis" of North Korea is a fiction.

It continues: The United States claims that the "nuclear issue" of North Korea is based on an observation by a reconnaissance satellite. North Korea is now taking a tough stand in this regard, and it must not go unheeded.

When there appeared signs of improvement in the inter-Korean relations and voices calling for reunification grew louder, the United States lost no time in bringing forward "a contrivance." This was because the reunification of Korea would be a "blow" to it. The reunification of Korea would leave the United States without a pretext to station its troops in South Korea and lead to the removal of a huge amount of military equipment from South Korea and, in the long run, deprive the United States of its foothold in Asia.

To make the long story short, the U.S. would be forced to abandon the scenario for supremacy in Asia, which its military, political and economic strategists had worked out even by waging a three-year war. A reunified Korea may become a power in Asia in all respects. This will be a headache to the United States. So, it hates the withdrawal of its troops from South Korea.

Pressure can never resolve the "nuclear issue" of North Korea nor can isolate it, a powerful socialist country, declares the commentary.

Cuba's Hanminjon Urges Abolition of Security Law

SK1210103594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028
GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)—"The Kim Jong-sam Group Must Immediately Scrap the Anachronistic 'National Security Law' (NSL) as Demanded by the South Korean People and the International Community," urged Pak Kwang-ki, chief of the Havana mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon), at a press conference called at the mission on October 7.

He said the "NSL" of South Korea is an anti-national, fascist law worst ever in history which denies the nation, opposes reunification and ruthlessly violates democracy and civil rights and an anti-reunification law which rejects national reconciliation and unity.

He noted that the "law", for its heinous nature, has roused South Korean people of all strata in a struggle for its abolition. He recalled that voices urging its abolition

have come from international organizations and different countries and that even high-placed authorities of the United States and the U.S. State Department in its special statement expressed apprehensions for it, urging its revision or abolition.

"It is nonsensical for the Kim Jong-sam group to refuse the abolition of the 'NSL' under the pretext of the division of the country and growth of the forces sympathetic to the North," he said, and continued:

"Trying to maintain the 'NSL', the Kim Jong-sam group reveals its stand of seeking confrontation within the nation and opposing reunification. The 'NSL' is a rubbish of the era which must be thrown into the dump of the history."

Abolition of National Security Law Urged

SK1110143794 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1223 GMT 7 Oct 94

[Commentary by Kim Ho-sam: "Figures Condemn the Fascist Suppressive Rule"]

[FBIS Translated Text] According to a report of the Christian Broadcasting System in Seoul, the public security offenders detained on charges of violation of the National Security Law and labor-related laws have significantly increased this year. According to the data submitted by the puppet justice ministry for the parliamentary inspection of government offices, the public security offenders who are detained on charges of violating the National Security Law, the Law on Assembly and Demonstration, and the Labor Dispute Coordination Law No. 579 this year, accounting for an increase of 30 percent over the same period last year.

Looking into it more specifically, we note that 130 were detained on charges of praising and encouraging the so-called anti-state organization, 66 on charges of possessing materials of enemy-benefiting expression, and 38 on charges of benefiting or sympathizing with the enemy. No doubt the figures announced in this data were greatly reduced, so actually there will be a far greater number of so-called public security offenders.

The figures on the data show well how many innocent people the Kim Jong-sam ring imprisoned this year wielding the notorious National Security Law. As is well known, the traitor Kim Jong-sam arrested, imprisoned, and punished at random patriotic South Korean youths, students, and innocent residents who were committed themselves to independence, democracy, and reunification this year linking them with us. Taking a few instances, one notes how ruthlessly they suppressed this year the Korean Federation of University Student Councils [Hanchongnyon], the vanguard organization of the South Korean students.

As is publicly acknowledged, Hanchongnyon is a legitimate organization of the South Korean students which

struggles for independence, democracy, and reunification. Hanchongnyon has boldly waged a struggle this year, in conformity with its mission, to put an end to the nearly half a century of national division and realize the country's independent and peaceful reunification. This is a righteous act deserving the whole nation's praise. Nevertheless, the South Korean puppets, regarding it as a thorn in the eye, branded it as a crime, and whisked away the students who cried for reunification to the Agency for National Security Planning, the Prosecutor's Office, and the police stations, placing charges of encouraging the anti-state organization, possessing a material of enemy-benefiting expression, and benefiting or sympathizing the enemy.

When the leader's memorial event was to be held after the sudden passing away of the respected and beloved leader, whom our people believed and followed like heaven, the Kim Yong-sam fascist clique, which was in a serious difficulty, frenziedly and desperately attempted to ride over its crisis by waging an unprecedented suppressive campaign against Hanchongnyon's chuche idea. When Hanchongnyon issued a statement on its decision to send a condolence mission to the North on 13 July, the South Korean fascist clique issued an order to arrest the chairman of Hanchongnyon and others involved, and staged an all-out search and arrest commotions against the Hanchongnyon organizations, which set up incense-burning places across South Korea, and the students involved in it. In the 11 days alone after 9 July, when the news was announced on the passing away of the great leader, the Kim Yong-sam fascist clique whisked away some 48,300 students and people, arrested some 740 of them, and issued an order to arrest some 500 of them.

On 19, 20, and 21 July, the Kim Yong-sam clique dispatched thousands of police troops into Yonsei University and several other universities. Blocking the mourning event from being held, they arrested and detained some 120 and beat up the students who were participating in the mourning event to bleed all over. Where on earth could there be rascals more vicious than this?

It has been the elementary good manners since the ancient time to express condolences on the unfortunate event of the fellow countrymen. It is a matter of morality before ideology and system. Moreover, it was when the entire nation was laden with sorrow of losing its great father. So the act of wielding bayonets against the decision to send a condolence mission was an act of a savage ring worse than beasts.

The Kim Yong-sam ring ruthlessly suppressed the South Korean people's struggle for national reunification this year as well. When the students and the dissident figures opened the fifth pannational rally in Seoul on the evening of 14 August, the fascist clique committed a fascist violence of dispatching some 10,000 police troops and storming the site of the rally. At noon on 15 August,

when the fifth pannational rally in Seoul was to be concluded, they dispatched the police troops of a division size and bloodily suppressed the participants in the rally, and committed a brutal act of spraying four tons of tear-causing chemical over the Seoul University area, the site of the event, flying five helicopters.

The Kim Yong-sam ruling bunch attempts to justify their fascist suppression by saying that they did it because the students violated the National Security Law. This is an absurd sophistry. What kind of law is the National Security Law? The National Security Law is the most vicious, anti-democratic, and anti-reunification evil law which regards the fellow countrymen as an enemy, immobilizes and obliterates the national reunification movement as an act of benefiting the enemy, and is designed to perpetuate the national division.

How many people were executed and killed secretly by this law in the secret room of the Agency for National Security Planning! Therefore, the fair public opinion at home and abroad today demands that this fascist evil law be abolished without delay. Even the senior U.S. Government officials stated that the abolition of the National Security Law is the official position of the United States.

However, the Kim Yong-sam ring is trying to make the law remain unabolished to use it as a way of survival. However, it is a foolish tactic. The South Korean people, well aware that the National Security Law is an obstacle to independence, democracy, and reunification, are struggling calling for its abolition. The Kim Yong-sam ring will go to its grave before long embracing the National Security Law with the advance the South Korean people are making.

'Patriotic' ROK Group on National Security Law
SK1310051994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446
GMT 13 Oct 94

[“Memorial Services on Lapse of One Hundred Days After Death of President Kim Il-song Must Not Be Barred, Urges Patriotic Fellowship Society of South Korea”—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—A literature in the name of the Patriotic Fellowship Society was pasted up on the ad board in front of the Seoul City Hall in South Korea on September 30, according to a report of radio Voice of National Salvation from Seoul.

Noting that the one hundredth day since President Kim Il-song, the father of the nation, passed away, is drawing near, the literature said the traitor Kim Yong-sam these days committed a wholesale bloody suppression of patriotic democratic forces under the fascist “new security-oriented rule” across South Korea. It urged the puppet clique:

Firstly to express repentant condolences, though belatedly, regarding the memorial services on the one hundredth day after the death of President Kim Il-song, the father of the nation, as a rare opportunity.

Secondly, to immediately lift the "new security-oriented rule" enforced over the misfortune of the nation and not to bar people from holding memorial services on the one hundredth day after the death of President Kim Il-song.

Thirdly, to scrap the "national security law" defining the North, the same nation, as the enemy, and choose the road of South-North reconciliation.

Fourthly, to discard the dream of "unification by prevailing over communism" and accept the proposal for reunification by confederacy formula.

If they continue along the road of fascism, turning a deaf ear to this demand, they will meet their doom in the dock of trial by the patriotic people.

Overseas Koreans: Kim Yong-sam 'Arch Traitor'
SK1210065294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514
GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)—The overseas compatriots expressed their feelings full of national pride and honor after participating in the ceremony for the completion of the reconstruction of the tomb of King Tangun, which was held on October 11.

Sin Hyon-tong, a member of the Association of Korean Social Scientists in Japan, after seeing the reconstructed tomb of King Tangun, said with the tomb of King Tangun rebuilt successfully, it will be handed down to the generations to come as a precious cultural wealth of the Korean nation, a homogeneous nation that has lived in this land from olden times. He went on to say:

"The great leader generalissimo Kim Il-song not only regained the country that had been lost, but also set our national history right.

"There is no such great man as our leader, who not only devoted his all to the happiness of the people, but found the ancestor of the nation and filled the vacuum of history which had been distorted.

"Our nation will curse Kim Yong-sam for ever as an arch traitor for keeping the South Korean personages of various strata from participating in this ceremony."

Ko Chi-kyo, vice-president of the Osaka Yuggyong Trading Co., Ltd. of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), said the fatherly leader found the ancestor of the Korean nation and added lustre to the history of Korea spanning five thousand years.

"We will cherish deeper in our hearts the national pride and honor of being overseas citizens of glorious chuche Korea, a cradle of humankind, and devote our all to the

reunification of the country and the prosperity and development of the socialist homeland," he said.

Kim Hyon-hwan, a section chief of the American Institute of the Idea of Independence, said it is a grand auspicious event of the 70 million fellow countrymen in the North, South and overseas that the ancestral father of the nation, King Tangun, was found. For the South Korean authorities to bar the northern trip of the South Korean public figures is a shocking crime against the nation, he said.

Kim Yi-pak, chairman of the Association of Korean Literary Men in Japan, charged that in refusing to allow the South Korean people to participate in the ceremony, a great auspicious event of the nation which had nothing to do with politics, Kim Yong-sam exposed of his own accord that he is a sycophantic traitor who is clean indifferent to the country and the nation, though he is advocating "civilian politics".

The present South Korean authorities under the "civilian" mask, he noted, are no longer entitled to talk about the nation and reunification.

Long-Term Prisoners in South Write to Families
SK1010152894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511
GMT 10 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA)—Kim In-so and Ham Se-hwan known as unconverted long-term prisoners in South Korea addressed letters to their families in the North.

They were arrested by the enemy during the fatherland liberation war and were kept in prison for dozens of years and are still detained in South Korea for their refusal to be converted ideologically.

Kim In-so in a letter to his daughters September 5 said the South Korean authorities brand him as a "rioter," not a prisoner of war, though he was arrested while fighting in Mt. Chiri, and refuse to send him back home, ignoring the international accord on prisoners of war.

He said that he is working at a bookstore in Chosun University in Kwangju, and though he is suffering from a mental nerve trouble and chronic hepatitis, he cannot get proper treatment for want of money.

"I long for the landscape of my home village and for my family," he said. "I will always remember the favours of the motherland that has brought up my daughters to be competent workers and is striving for my return home, and I will repay them with loyalty."

Ham Se-hwan in a letter to his sister August 7 said the reality of the country is too harsh, where the families living separated in the North and the South do not know each other's destiny, let alone meeting each other.

He informed his sister that he lives on labour in Taejon.

"Whenever I can hardly bear it, I look up toward the sky above my home village and renew my resolve to live with fortitude till the day when I will reunite with my family," he said. "However difficult and harsh the circumstances, I will devote myself to the work for the independence and reunification of the country as I vowed when I left home."

Visiting ROK Student Leader Visits Sites

SK1210064594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459
GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)—Choe Chong-nam, delegate of the South Korean Federation of General Student Councils (Hanchongnyon), who has come to Pyongyang to participate in the ceremony for the completion of the reconstruction of the Tomb of King Tangun visited the native home of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in the secret camp on Mt. Paektu and revolutionary sites over October 7-9.

The delegate laid a bunch of flowers before the statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song built on Lake Samji and observed a moment's silence in memory of him.

Then, seeing Lake Samji and groups of sculptures, he was briefed on the immortal feats performed by President Kim Il-song during the bloody anti-Japanese struggle.

He also visited the native home of the dear leader in the secret camp on Mt. Paektu and went round the headquarters, slogan-bearing trees and Chongil peak.

He wrote in the visitor's book: "This mountain associated with the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle is a pride of the whole nation and our sacred ancestral mountain. Since we belong to one nation to be reunified, be we in the South or the North, I would like to say we must not forget our forerunners."

The delegate climbed up Mt. Paektu, forcing his way through snow and singing "Let Us Go to Mt. Paektu" and "Song of Comradeship" sung by student activists of South Korea. And he visited the Chongilbong Senior Middle School and other places.

ROK Student Delegate Meets Working People

SK1110112594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034
GMT 11 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA)—Choe Chong-nam, delegate of the South Korean Federation of General Student Councils (Hanchongnyon), who has come to Pyongyang to participate in the ceremony for the completion of the reconstruction of the tomb of King Tangun Monday met with working people here significantly greeting the 49th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea and exchanged warm compatriotic feelings with them.

The delegate conveyed condolences of students and people in the South (over) the death of the great leader President Kim Il-song who devoted his whole life to national reunification.

"The feats of President Kim Il-song will remain long in the hearts of 70 million fellow countrymen," he said.

He said with President Kim Il-song's idea of attaching the greatest importance to the nation, reunification will be achieved before long. He conveyed the stand of the students of Hanchongnyon that if priority is given to the idea and system, reunification will be impossible for an indefinite period, but if priority is given to the nation and its interests in all thinking, the country will be reunified immediately.

Barring of Southerners From Tangun Tomb Decried

SK1110052594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443
GMT 11 Oct 94

[“S. Korean Authorities Denounced for Barring Northern Trip of People”—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, October 9 (KNS-KCNA) [dateline as received]—Officials of different organisations affiliated with the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) released statements on October 8 denouncing the traitor Kim Yong-sam for obstinately barring the invited South Korean figures of all walks of life from visiting Pyongyang to participate in the ceremony for the completion of the reconstruction of King Tangun's tomb.

Yi Pok-nam, chairman of the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan, said:

If the South Korean authorities block the northern trip of figures of all strata by invoking the notorious "National Security Law", regarding it as a "political issue" as in the past, they will only reveal to the world the criminal color as anti-national group of villains who know neither the nation, ancestors nor history.

Pak Tong-chun, chairman of the Association of Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan, said:

South Korean figures of various strata have not arrived in Pyongyang yet, though they were invited by the DPRK. This once again reveals the vicious posture of the unctuous "civilian government" of the South Korean rulers.

Pak Yong-kon, chairman of the Association of Korean Social Scientists in Japan, said:

If the Kim Yong-sam "regime" incites confrontation by totally negating a North-South meeting, it will fully reveal that its talk about "dialogue" and "reconciliation" is an empty talk.

Daily Denounces South for 'Crime'

*SK1110053394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453
GMT 11 Oct 94*

[“Crime Against Ancestral Father of Nation”—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA)—The Kim Yong-sam group committed one more grave crime treachery to the nation by blocking figures of all walks of life from visiting the North to participate in the ceremony for the completion of the reconstruction of the Tomb of King Tangun, the father of the nation.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says that this fully shows to the world that they are vicious immoral bandits ignorant of the ancestral father, the nation, the elementary human ethics and etiquette.

The news analyst goes on:

The ceremony for the completion of the reconstruction of the Tomb of King Tangun is an auspicious event in national history enhancing the pride of our fellow countrymen as a homogeneous nation that has a history of 5,000 years with one ancestor, and a significant occasion which makes it possible to achieve reconciliation and unity. That is why we, attaching weighty national historic significance to the ceremony, showed generosity waiting for South Korean figures of all walks of life to come, even postponing the date of the ceremony. If the Kim Yong-sam group had had a shred of national conscience and human morality, it would have allowed the northern trip of people. The Kim Yong-sam group, however, barred their northern trip by making a “political issue” of their visit to the tomb of the ancestral father of the nation. Does this vicious anti-national, anti-ethical crime have a precedent?

With the traitor Kim Yong-sam inferior to a beast, ignorant of the father of the nation left intact, the South Korean people cannot live in peace and national reconciliation and reunification are impossible.

The South Korean people will certainly punish the traitor Kim Yong-sam for his crimes against the country and the nation.

Foreign Visitors Arrive To Attend Tomb Event

*SK1210064894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502
GMT 12 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)—A friendship visiting group of the Communist Party of China headed by Cheng Weigao, member of the C.C. [Central Committee], the CPC and secretary of the Hebei Provincial Committee of the Party; a delegation of the Chinese Law Society headed by Zhu Jianming, permanent vice-president of the society; and a delegation

of the Liaoning Provincial Party School of China headed by its Headmaster Cao Mingyuan arrived here on Tuesday.

A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany led by Dieter Papenfuss, a plenipotentiary representative of the ministry, and Torstein Engelskjon, chairman of the Norway-Korea Friendship Association, arrived here on the same day.

Kim Un-ha, president of SINHAN MINBO, and Yi Mun-chol, a Korean resident in Australia, arrived here Tuesday to attend the ceremony for the completion of the reconstruction of the tomb of King Tangun.

Kang Song-san, Yi Chong-ok at Tomb Ceremony

*SK1210051294 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 11 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Tomb of King Tangun, the father of our nation, has been wonderfully reconstructed as a historic national treasure in the midst of immense attention at home and abroad.

As a result of the majestic reconstruction of the Tomb of King Tangun according to the spirit of Tangun Choson, a powerful and great state in the east, and in conformity with the lifetime wishes of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the matchless patriot and the sun of the nation, the tomb has come to give forth light to the generations to come as a precious cultural wealth, corroborating the ever-lastingness and homogeneity of the Korean nation and giving large national pride and dignity to our people. [Passage omitted on the people's joy, and the location, shape, scale, and other features of the tomb]

A ceremony for the completion of the reconstruction took place on the spot yesterday [11 October] in a splendid fashion.

The place where the ceremony took place overflowed with construction workers, historians, university teachers, workers who had arrived since early morning, and overseas compatriots who are visiting the socialist fatherland.

Their faces were full of the boundless longing and gratitude for the great father of the nation, the respected and beloved leader who had unfolded grand plans for the construction of the tomb and had spared no pains until the last moment of his life, while being so delighted in seeing the retrieval of the original founder of the nation and the 5,000 year-long history of the nation.

Placed before the place where the ceremony took place was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. Placed on both sides of the portrait were boards of slogans reading “Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!” and “Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea [WPK]!”

Also placed at the place where the ceremony took place were the boards of slogans reading "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is forever with us!" "Let us, all countrymen, unite with one will to ardently love the nation and defend the independence [chajusong] of the nation!" and "Let us more brilliantly bring about further development and efflorescence of socialist national culture!"

Present at the platform were Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK, and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK, and vice president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Choe Tae-pok, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Yang Hyong-sop, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Comrades Kim Ki-nam and Kim Yong-sun, secretaries of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrades Kim Yun-hyok and Chang Chol, vice premiers of the Administration Council; Comrade Pak Nam-ki, chairman of the Municipal Administrative and Economic Committee of Pyongyang; Yu Mi-yong, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; responsible functionaries of the party organs, power organs, administrative and economic organs, social organizations; labor innovators; authoritative historians; and university teachers.

Also present at the platform were Yi Chong-sang, a representative of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] mission in Pyongyang; Choe Chong-nam, co-director of the Secretariat of The National Alliance for Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification [Pomchonghangnyon] who is a representative of The South Korean Federation of General Student Councils [Hanchongnyon]; Kwon Sun-hui, vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Chongnyon, who is the chief of a delegation of the Korean in Japan; Mun Myong-cha, a woman reporter who is residing in the United States; (Han Mu-hak), an advisor to the North America-Korea Friendship Society; (Cho Tae-song), chairman of the Washington Federation for the Fatherland's Reunification, who is director of the Secretariat of the International Taekwondo Federation; (Kim Song-han), a department manager of the American Institute of Independent Ideology; (Sin Won-ho), a Korean in Canada; (Hong Kyong-cha), a secretary for national cultural affairs of the North American Association for the Fatherland's Reunification; (Choe Yun-pok), a representative of the Koreans' headquarters of The National Alliance for the Country's Reunification [Pomminnyon] in China; Dr. (Mun Tae-pyong), a professor the Osaka College of Economics and

Law who represents the pro-Seoul Koreans' Association in Japan [Mindan]; and other overseas compatriots.

The ceremony began with the playing of the national anthem.

Comrade Kang Song-san delivered a speech on the completion of reconstruction. His speech was followed by that delivered by Kwon Sun-hui, a representative of Korean residents in Japan; Choe Chong-nam, a representative of Hanchongnyon; (Cho Tae-song), a representative of the compatriots in the Americas; and (Choe Yun-pok), a representative of the Korean headquarters of the Pomminnyon in China.

After the speeches were over, Comrades Kang Song-san, Yi Chong-ok, and Kang Hyon-su cut the red cloth which was hanging in front of the tomb. At that moment, the participants burst into thunderous applause filled with a feeling of boundless gratitude, while warmly recollecting in their hearts the achievements made by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had recovered the original father of our nation and the 5,000 year-long history and had endlessly devoted all of his energies to the reconstruction of the founding father's tomb, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The participants viewed the reconstructed Tangun's Tomb. Tangun's Tomb, which corroborates the everlastingness of our nation and the origin of the homogeneous lineage, will shine forever as a symbol of spiritual encouragement to hand down forever the immortal achievements of the respected and beloved leader and of our party and to drive the 70 million countrymen into a grand unity, and as a holy place of the nation which will indoctrinate all generations to come with the spirit of loving their country and people forever.

Tangun Tomb Excavation, Reconstruction Praised
SK1310104694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032
GMT 13 Oct 94

[“Exploits of the Great Leader in Exalting 50-Century-Long National History Will Be Immortal”—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—The exploits of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il-song in restoring the history of the Korean nation spanning five thousand years, enhancing the excellent national character and making our national history endlessly develop as a noble history of struggle for national prosperity and reunification, will remain recorded forever in the annals of the country, declares NODONG SINMUN in an editorial today.

The excavation and reconstruction of the tomb of King Tangun, the father of our nation, is a fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who devoted tireless efforts and energy to glorifying the long history of the Korean nation and its homogeneity, the editorial says, and continues:

He had devoted great efforts for many years to newly establishing the history of the Korean nation from the firm stand of chuche and confirming its long, homogeneous and advanced nature.

Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"The Koreans are a sagacious nation with a long history. Our country had a long developed culture, it was advanced in everything."

Comrade Kim Il-song who valued the history of the nation most, basing himself on the chuche-based view of history, gave clear answers to the questions arising in systematizing the Korean history from a new angle. Under his energetic guidance, many incidents and facts of national history which had been distorted by a wrong view on history in the past have been corrected one by one and Korean history has been established on a scientific basis.

He also wisely led the work of correctly carrying forward and developing the excellent traditions and legacies of the Korean nation.

He saw to it that the excellent national traditions and legacies which had been created at different stages of the development of the preceding history were found out and correctly inherited and developed to suit the sentiments of the Korean people and demands of the times. In recent years, the tombs of King Tongmyong, the founder of Koguryo, and King Wang-kon, the founder of Koryo, were splendidly reconstructed, architectural heritages including the Songgyungwan Academy in Kaesong and many mountain walls were rehabilitated and the tomb of King Tangun has been magnificently reconstructed this time as befits the tomb of the father of the Korean nation. All this is a brilliant fruition of the tireless efforts of the fatherly leader.

Comrade Kim Il-song worked with all his devotion so that the entire fellow countrymen could achieve genuine national unity and forcefully accelerate the cause of national reunification by fully inheriting the traditions and history as a homogeneous nation.

Today, all the Koreans, whether they be in the North, the South and overseas, are turning out in the sacred struggle to put an end to the tragedy of national division and achieve national reunification, irrespective of differences in political view, religious belief and system. This is because the fatherly leader's spirit of national independence and patriotism is so noble.

The Korean nation is now faced with the noble task to endlessly glorify the long national history, true to the lofty intention of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

We should add brilliance to the history of the nation as the great leader intended in his lifetime, remaining faithful to the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Reconstructed King Tangun Tomb Described

SK1210005494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2249
GMT 11 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA)—Tomb of King Tangun has been reconstructed in Korea.

The original tomb situated in a scenic hillock of Kang-dong County, on the outskirts of the capital city of Pyongyang had been built 5,000 years ago.

King Tangun is the father of the Korean nation.

He founded a country named "Choson (ancient Korea)" 5,000 years ago with Pyongyang as its capital.

Ancient Koreans who deified the first king built his tomb in a grand tier-style with stones and set abroad many legends about him. They used Tangun calendar. The believers of Tangun religion still use this calendar.

But Tangun existed as a mythical being for many years because of the criminal acts of flunkeyist and traitorous venal scholars and the Japanese imperialists who tried to obliterate the Korean nation in the past.

It was the great leader President Kim Il-song who found the ancestor of the nation and exalted national history.

He personally formed a research group with scholars, saying that the history of King Tangun and ancient area should fully be unearthed and handed down to the future generations on the basis of a deep analysis on the history of ancient Korea.

Under his deep concern the scholars finally excavated the Tomb of King Tangun last year.

Found there were the remains of Tangun and his wife, a number of relics used by him, a monument to his records erected by the local people and a stone lion which had guarded the tomb.

With King Tangun proved to have been a real person, President Kim Il-song saw to it that the tomb was reconstructed strictly on the principle of historicism.

The reconstructed tomb is a tier-style stone tomb which was the main style of the tombs in the period of ancient Korea.

Each side of the square tomb is 50 metres long at the bottom and 22 metres high.

It is the biggest stone tomb in Korea, which is nine tiers of 2,000 pieces of neatly cut granite each 2 or 3 metres long.

There is a coffin room of over 30 square metres where the remains of King Tangun and his wife are laid.

Erected around the tomb are four Korean tigers cut out of stone 6 metres long and 3.5 metres high, four swords of Korean mandolin shape 7 metres in height, which was

the symbolic weapon of ancient Korea, two stone posts 6 metres high and two stone lanterns 5 metres high.

Conspicuous are four sculptures of his sons 5 metres high and 1.8 metre wide who are standing guard on the ground before the tomb. His four sons—Puru, Puso, Puu and Puyo—were active as warriors in this land 5,000 years ago.

Sculptures of 8 subjects who were close associates of King Tangun are standing on both sides of the stairs up the hill. And stone pillars 10, 7, 3 and 1.5 metres high are standing at the entrance of the stairs to the tomb.

Tens of thousands of trees have been planted and turfs were laid in a wide area around the tomb to be good resort of culture and rest for working people.

Scientific Symposium on King Tangun Concludes

SK0810045894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437
GMT 8 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 8 (KCNA)—The second scientific symposium on King Tangun and Kochoson (ancient Korea) closed on Friday [7 October].

The three-day symposium greatly contributed to giving scientific answers to important problems arising in newly establishing and systematising the history of King Tangun and Kochoson, true to the intention of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the peerless patriot and the sun of the nation, in his lifetime and the leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Prof. and Dr. Son Yong-chong, a room chief of the Academy of Social Sciences, Dr. Song Sun-tak, a room chief of the Korean Central History Museum, and many other scholars read their papers on Friday.

They explained the main features of the legend of King Tangun, the legacies of the fine arts concerning King Tangun, the state succeeding Korea of Tangun, the downfall of the Man Dynasty and the State of Naknang, Choson (Korea), the first name of state in the history of our nation, and other problems, and mentioned the significance of the reconstruction of the tomb of King Tangun, the father of the Korean nation.

Underlining the great historical significance of the reconstruction of the tomb of the first king of our nation, they said the significance lies above all in that the reconstructed tomb is a monumental edifice of everlasting value which will hand down through generations the greatness of the exploits of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who found out the ancestral father of the nation and its 5,000-year long history.

Another significance lies in that the tomb is the spiritual symbol encouraging the 70 million fellow countrymen to great unity by clearly proving the origin of the homogeneous blood of the Korean nation, and it would greatly

contribute to the education of the posterity with high honor and pride of the long history and the homogeneity of the nation and its holy place and with ardent patriotism, they stressed.

PRC Foreign Ministry Delegation Departs 8 Oct

SK1210091494 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0100 GMT 9 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] A delegation of the PRC Foreign Ministry led by Wan Yongziang, secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission, left Pyongyang by train on 8 October.

Pyongyang Administration Chairman Meets Russians

SK1210220794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524
GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)—Pak Nam-gi, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Committee, met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of Amur Regional Administration of the Russian Federation headed by Yuriy G. Lyashko, mayor of Blagoveshensk, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on October 12.

The head of the delegation expressed admiration at the achievements of the Korean people and said all the successes gained in Korea are results of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Gathering at Russian Embassy Commemorates Ties

SK1310150694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501
GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—A friendship gathering took place Wednesday [12 October] at the Russian Embassy here on the 46th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Russia.

Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Yi In-kyu and other officials concerned were present on invitation.

Present there were Charge d'Affaires ad interim P.I. Hakovlev [spelling of name as received] and officials of the Russian embassy.

Speeches were exchanged there.

SPA Chairman Meets Cambodian Ambassador

SK1210110094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042
GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)—Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], met and conversed with Oum

Mannorine, royal ambassador of Cambodia to Korea, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall today when the latter paid him a courtesy call.

Chang Chol Meets Laotian Delegation, Minister

*SK1310054394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438
GMT 13 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier Chang Chol met and had a friendly conversation here Wednesday with a delegation of the Ministry of Information and Culture of Laos headed by Minister Osakan Thammatheva.

The head of the delegation said the fraternal Korean people are making all efforts to accomplish the revolutionary cause started by respected Comrade Kim Il-song, changing their deep sorrow at the loss of their great leader into strength and courage.

Saying he could witness the achievements of the Korean people in different domains of socialist construction, he noted that they owe these achievements to the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Korean Youths in Japan Hold 'Central Meeting'

*SK1210010994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2140
GMT 11 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo October 9 (KNS-KCNA) [dateline as received]—A central meeting of Korean youths and students in Japan was held in Tokyo on October 8 to learn from the greatness of respected general Kim Chong-il.

Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), said in his speech at the meeting that the Korean young people and students in Japan should deeply cherish the behests of the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song and clearly realize that they owe to respected general Kim Chong-il the glory of Korea today and the happiness and hope of them all. The Korean youths and students in Japan should be vanguards who are intensely loyal to the great leader and the dear leader general Kim Chong-il, be sparks in explaining and propagating the greatness of general Kim Chong-il and young vanguards defending him as their destiny and life, he stressed.

Pak Ku-ho, chairman of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, said in his report at the meeting that it is highest glory and happiness of the officials of the league and the Korean youth and students in Japan to hold respected general Kim Chong-il in high esteem and stressed that all the youth and student organization must be strengthened and the Korean youth movement in Japan be strengthened and developed into a loyal, massive and vanguard youth movement.

"They should have the unshakable conviction that dear comrade Kim Chong-il is the destiny of the motherland

and of them. We will certainly win, guided by him and should singleheartedly unite around him," he stressed. Speeches were made by representatives of the youth and students and a letter to the dear leader Marshal Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting.

Payment of Pensions to Koreans in Japan Demanded

*SK1310152694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518
GMT 13 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, October 10 [date as received] (KNS-KCNA)—Local self-governing assemblies of Japan demanded relief measures for old and physically handicapped Koreans in Japan in the form of national pensions.

Recommendations were adopted by the Yokosuka, Zama, Kamakura City Assemblies, Kanagawa Prefecture, and a resolution and a petition by the Katsuta and Tukuba City Assemblies, Ibaraki Prefecture.

The Komoro City Assembly, Nagano Prefecture, also adopted a similar resolution.

These documents adopted by the local assemblies said that it is a legal and moral obligation and urgent task of the Japanese Government to take relief measures for the old and physically handicapped Koreans in Japan.

Indian Delegate Brings Gift for Kim Chong-il

*SK1110112694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035
GMT 11 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA)—Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader of our party and our people, received a gift from Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, president of the Indian National Congress Party (I).

The gift was handed to secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Hwang Chang-yop by Sushil Kumar Shinde, general secretary of the Indian National Congress Party (I), on a visit to Korea.

Departs After Four-Day Visit

*SK1110113494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1107
GMT 11 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA)—Sushil Kumar Shinde, general secretary of the Indian National Congress Party (I), left here today for home after a 4-day visit to Korea.

During the stay, the general secretary visited Mangyongdae and different places of Pyongyang including the Party Founding Museum, the May Day Stadium and Tongil Street.

He called at the statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill again before his departure. He laid a bouquet of flowers before the statue and paid a silent tribute to his memory.

Film Show Marks Syrian President's 1974 Visit

*SK1310055194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452
GMT 13 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry of the DPRK arranged a film show Wednesday on the lapse of 20 years since Syrian President Hafiz al-Assad visited Korea. Invited there were Syrian Ambassador to Korea Yasir Farah and his embassy officials.

Present there were Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku and officials concerned.

The participants saw the Korean documentary film "New Looks of Korea".

Libya's al-Qadhdhafi Sends Anniversary Message

*SK1210095694 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 9 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The dear leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Chong-il has received a congratulatory message from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on the occasion of the 49th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

The message is as follows:

Pyongyang

Your Excellency Kim Chong-il, chairman of the National Defense Committee of the DPRK and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army:

I am delighted to extend warmest congratulation to you in the name of the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and myself on the occasion of the founding anniversary of the WPK.

I wish you good health and much happiness, and wish the friendly Korean people prosperity and development.

[Signed] Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

[Dated] 5 October 1994, Tarabulus

Greetings Sent to Swedish Prime Minister

*SK1210105394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045
GMT 12 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)—Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Ingvar Carlsson upon the emergence of the government ruled by the Social Democratic Party and his election as prime minister of the Kingdom of Sweden.

The message expressed the belief that the relations between the two countries would develop on good terms and wished the prime minister success in his work for the wellbeing of the people.

Greetings Sent to Danish Prime Minister

*SK1210110194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043
GMT 12 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)—Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Poul Nyrup Rasmussen upon his election as prime minister of the Kingdom of Denmark.

The message wished the prime minister success in his responsible work for the prosperity of the country.

Hwang Chang-yop Meets Italian Party Delegation

*SK1210064394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455
GMT 12 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)—Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Tuesday met and had a friendly talk with the visiting delegation of workers of the Communist Re-Establishment Party of Italy headed by Bruno Carchedi, member of the Leadership of the Lombardia Regional Committee of the Party.

Article Lauds Korean-Zimbabwean Friendship

*SK1210105294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041
GMT 12 Oct 94*

["Developing Korea-Zimbabwe Friendship"—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today devotes a signed article to the 14th anniversary of the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zimbabwe on October 12, 1970.

The article says:

With the signing of the treaty, the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have entered into a new stage of development in political, economic, cultural and all other fields.

Notably, the Korea-Zimbabwe friendship has been steadily strengthened and developed in the joint struggle for independence against imperialism because it is based on the intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and comrade Robert G. Mugabe, president of Zimbabwe.

Today, the Zimbabwean people are advancing under the correct leadership of President Robert G. Mugabe, holding aloft the idea "socialism with Zimbabwean

characteristics" expounded at the second congress of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front.

Pursuing non-aligned foreign policy, the Zimbabwean Government is striving to establish equitable international economic order against imperialism, racism and colonialism and is actively developing friendly relations with many countries of the world including African nations.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements made by the Zimbabwean people and wish them greater success in the building of a new prosperous society.

They are convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will develop in scope in the idea of independence, peace and friendship, the article stresses.

Peruvian Party Document Supports 'Struggle'

SK1210011994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2132
GMT 11 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA)—The final document adopted at the 3rd national congress of the People's Front of Workers, Peasants, and Students of Peru expressed support to the just cause of the Korean people.

The final document took note of the fact that the fraternal Korean people are waging a heroic struggle to defend the sovereignty, independence and Korean-style socialism against the malicious anti-DPRK campaign of the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary forces of South Korea and Japan over the "nuclear issue."

The document said the struggle of the people of the DPRK is a model for the Peruvian people and all the exploited and oppressed peoples and the socialist system established in the DPRK is a property to all peoples fighting for sovereignty, independence and the happiness of the people.

Confirming that the people's front of workers, peasants and students of Peru and the Workers' Party of Korea are linked together by a tight revolutionary bond and the Korean people are not isolated in their heroic struggle against imperialism but enjoy firm solidarity of the Peruvian people, particularly of the people's front of workers, peasants and students of Peru, the document declared the following resolution:

We express most definite solidarity for the cause of the heroic Korean people under the sagacious leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. We will form a front involving broad social and political forces of the Latin American continent to defend the heroic Korean people and extend our full support to the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. We strongly demand that the most shameful wall of the 20th century built by the separatists to keep Korea divided into two permanently be removed at an early date.

WPK Delegates Meet With Peruvian Party Leaders

SK1310152394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516
GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] headed by Vice-department Director of the C.C. [Central Committee], the WPK Sok Chang-sik was received in the period from October 3 to 5 by Peruvian party leaders—Chairman of the Nationalist Movement of Labour Eleazar Gutierrez Maravi, President of the National Executive Committee of the Left Revolutionary Union and Chairman of the National Liberation Front Angel Castro Lavarello, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party Lenan Raffonmumot, General Secretary of the Oariateguista United Party Javier Diez Canseco, Secretary General of the Revolutionary Socialist Party Guzman Rivera Castaneda, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Red Motherland) Liberto Moreno, Chairman Maria Cabredo and General Secretary Luis Mateo Munoz of the Socialist Party, National Secretary General of the Socialist Political Action Party Gustavo Mohme Ryona and General Secretary of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance Maximo Agustin Mantilla [spelling of all names as received].

The chairman of the Nationalist Movement of Labour said that the Korean people are triumphantly advancing the socialist cause, firmly maintaining the independence of the country, unshaken by all manner of machinations of the imperialists because they have Marshal Kim Chong-il as their supreme leader.

The president of the National Executive Committee of the Left Revolutionary Union who is also chairman of the National Liberation Front said:

Guided by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is being successfully carried forward to accomplishment in Korea without the slightest deviation.

The general secretary of the C.C., the Communist Party said:

Today the Korean people under the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are waging a vigorous struggle for socialist construction and national reunification, steadfastly maintaining the revolutionary principle.

The secretary general of the Revolutionary Socialist Party said:

Comrade Kim Il-song was a true leader of the people and an outstanding leader of the world revolutionary movement. He will always be with the world revolutionary people, he added.

The general secretary of the C.C., the Communist Party (Red Motherland) said:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is successfully carrying forward to accomplishment the revolutionary cause started by the great leader and always turns adversity into favourable conditions, firmly maintaining the revolutionary stand under the acute situation.

The national secretary general of the Socialist Political Action Party said:

Led by Comrade Kim Chong-il, Korea, as the bulwark of socialism, will continue to advance, holding high the torchlight of socialism.

Togolese, Peruvian Party Leaders Support 'Cause'

SK1010153494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520
GMT 10 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA)—Togolese and Peruvian party leaders supported the just cause of the Korean people.

Amoussouvi Vigniko Amedegnato, general secretary of the Togolese People's Rally, when he met the DPRK ambassador on October 1, said that he supported the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] in its policies of national reunification including the founding of the democratic confederal republic of Koryo and its principled stand to solve the nuclear problem through the DPRK-U.S. negotiations.

Noting that the problem cannot be solved by a strong arm, he said only when South Korea's "National Security Law" is scrapped immediately, is it possible to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Genaro Ledesma Izquieta, chairman of the People's Front of Workers, Peasants and Students of Peru, when he met the delegation of the WPK on September 30, said that socialism in Korea firmly advances along its road led by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the People's Front of Workers, Peasants and Students of Peru is greatly encouraged by that.

He said that the People's Front of Workers, Peasants and Students of Peru is embodying the great chuche idea in conformity with the actual conditions of Peru.

Foreign Groups Support Korea's Reunification

SK1210151794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512
GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)—Foreign organisations and figures said that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song is a realistic and reasonable one for achieving the reunification of Korea independently and peacefully free from outside interference.

The Zairean Youth Group for the Study of the Chuche idea in a statement said:

The DCRK founding proposal authored by President Kim Il-song is unanimously supported and approved by not only the entire Korean people desirous of the reunification of the country and the nation but also the world peaceloving people.

It expressed full support and solidarity for the consistent stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK to realize national reunification by means of founding the DCRK. Chita Vishwath [spelling of name as received], secretary general of the All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation, in a press statement reaffirmed that the DCRK proposal put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song is a realistic and reasonable one to achieve Korea's reunification independently and peacefully, free from foreign intervention and sincerely hoped that the proposal would be realized at an early date.

He said that the United States must immediately renounce the anachronistic policy of nuclear blackmail such as large-scale nuclear war exercises against the DPRK and strictly implement the joint statement and agreed statement adopted at the DPRK-U.S. talks.

Angel Castro Lavarello [spelling of name as received], chairman of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship, in a letter of protest to the traitor Kim Yong-sam said that Korea should be reunified at an early date according to "10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country" and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

More Foreign Leaders on Unity

SK1210152294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519
GMT 12 Oct 94

[Spelling of all names as received]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)—Foreign party and state leaders, when they met DPRK ambassadors, expressed deep condolences on the death of the great leader President Kim Il-song and supported the just cause of the Korean people.

Ange-Felix Patasse, president of Central Africa, warmly supported and welcomed the DPRK-U.S. agreed statement and said that Central Africa will make every effort for the implementation of this statement and for the reunification of Korea. Wolfredo Nabarro, chairman of the Independent Liberal Party of Nicaragua, said that he fully supported the "10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country" put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song and he hoped Korea would be reunified as soon as possible in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

He said that the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula should be solved through the dialogue and negotiations between the DPRK and the U.S.

Rolf Hagel, chairman of the Swedish Workers' Communist Party, expressed full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, saying it is the most realistic and just way to reunify the country.

Signatures From Abroad Support '10-Point Program'

SK1310054894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451
GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—Signature campaigns supporting the "10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country" put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-sung were held in different countries.

The signature papers were signed by general secretary of the party for unity and progress of Guinea El Hadj Boubacar Diallo on behalf of his party members on October 3, and Politburo member of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Communist Party of Syria (Bagdash) Abdul Voahab Rashuwany on behalf of his party on September 29.

The chairman of the Federation of Revolutionary Trade Unions of Madagascar signed the paper on October 1 on behalf of 700,000 unionists. This led the number of participants in the signature campaign in Madagascar to 3,760,000.

It was also signed in Yugoslavia on October 2 by Chairman of the Serbian Workers' Union Igor Ristic on behalf of 15,000 union members, and in Zambia on October 6 by Pitermoi Mullenga, director of the organisation and international relations of the trade union assembly on behalf of over 350,000 members.

After signing the signature paper the general secretary of the party for unity and progress of Guinea hoped the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea would be realized at an early date.

The Politburo member of the C.C., the Communist Party of Syria (Bagdash) said his party fully supports the 10-point programme as it is most correctly indicating the road of Korea's reunification.

Foreign Groups Celebrate Anniversary of WPK

SK1310105494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046
GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—Functions took place in various countries in celebration of the 49th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and in the month of

support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Addressing a joint seminar sponsored by the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea in India on October 3, Govindinarnain Srivastava [spelling of name as received], secretary general of the institute, said that the party, the leader and the popular masses are united as one in Korea.

"The Korean people," he said, "are more forcefully pushing ahead with the revolution and construction by changing their bitter sorrow and grief at the loss of the sun of the nation into strength and courage, closely rallied around dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the supreme leader of the party, the state and the revolutionary Armed Forces.

"Absolute trust and expectation of the people in the Workers' Party of Korea which has put forward the slogan 'we serve the people!' has cemented the relations between the party and the masses as unbreakable ones."

"No one on the earth can be equal to the invincible might of such a steel-like party and the people who are firmly united around it," he stressed.

Political and academic figures made speeches at the seminar.

Pointing out that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is confidently and energetically directing the revolution and construction as the great leader President Kim Il-sung intended in his lifetime, they said that the experiences of the WPK are precious models to be followed by all the people.

Angel Castro Lavarello [spelling of name as received], president of the National Executive Committee of the Left Revolutionary Union of Peru and concurrently chairman of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship, addressed the opening ceremony of the month held in Peru on October 3.

He said that the Workers' Party of Korea is a powerful weapon which can accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche started by his excellency the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-sung under the wise guidance of his excellency the dear leader Marshal Kim Chong-il, a genius of thought and leadership.

Noting that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader is the most just and reasonable one for achieving the reunification of the country, he extended full support and solidarity for this.

A meeting was held in Uganda on October 4 under the cosponsorship of the Secretariat of the National Resistance Movement of Uganda and the Ginja Regional Resistance Council.

A letter to Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting.

Meetings Abroad Mark Anniversary

SK1110023194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2224
GMT 10 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA)—Functions took place in different countries in celebration of the 49th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

A meeting was held on October 5 by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) on the occasion.

H. S. Surjeet, general secretary of the Party Central Committee, addressing the meeting, said the Workers' Party of Korea owes its victorious advance not affected by any world-wide upheaval entirely to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who put forward a correct guiding idea of the party and distinguished strategy and tactics and have made changes of worldwide significance by encouraging the people to implement the party policies.

Today the imperialists are making desperate efforts to stifle the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the fortress of socialism, but, they will fall on their knees before the Korean people under the sagacious leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, he said.

A meeting was held on the occasion in Havana on October 7 under the sponsorship of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organisation. Addressing the meeting, the general secretary of the organisation said the industrious and devoted Korean people led by the Workers' Party of Korea have achieved economic development including industry and agriculture, registered signal successes in the fields of health care, education and science, and thereby promoted magnificent socio-economic transformation in the building of a socialist state.

The unparalleled heroism of the Korean people, he noted, is a model for the world people.

Addressing a meeting held in Moscow on October 4 under the sponsorship of the Russian Association for Friendship and Culture Cooperation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Makar Babikov, first vice-chairman of the Central Council of the association, said over the past 49 years of peaceful construction, the great fatherland liberation war and post-war rehabilitation and construction the Workers' Party of Korea led the Korean people and thus turned the republic into a developed socialist industrial state.

General Nikolai Ryashenko, a war-horse, in his speech said that Korea is a model country for the progressive mankind.

Embassy in Russia Hosts Gathering

SK1110122194 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0100 GMT 11 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] On the occasion of the 49th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of

Korea [WPK], a friendly gathering with the representatives of the Russian parties and organizations was held at the DPRK Embassy in Russia on 6 October.

Put up in the front of the meeting place was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and that of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Present at the meeting were representatives of parties and organizations, such as (Valentin Gubchev), first vice chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation; (Kostantin Nikolayev), first vice chairman of the Soviet Communist Party Council of the Communist League; (Saaji Umalatova), chairman of the Permanent Standing Committee of the Soviet Congress of People's Deputies; (Sergey Babri), chairman of the Russian All-People Union and deputy to the Russian State Duma; (Ampilov), secretary of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Workers Party and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Working Russian Movement; (Valeriy Sklatov), chairman of the Russian Revival Free Patriotic Party; (Aleksandr Varishev), secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Bolshevik Communist Party; (Igor Malyarov), first secretary of the Central Committee of the Russian Komsomol; (Natalia Belokopitova), chairman of the Executive Bureau of the Soviet Women's Congress; (Mikayl Jemskov), responsible chief editor of paper (PATRIOT); (Nikolay Mishun), president of the (PALIA) Publishing Co., and other delegates of parties and organizations. The DPRK ambassador to Russia and the embassy personnel participated in the meeting.

the DPRK ambassador spoke at the meeting, followed by speeches by other participants. In his speech, the first vice chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation, said that the WPK accumulated brilliant successes and experiences while leading the Korean people's struggle for socialism for nearly half a century and that this is very valuable.

(Ampilov), in his speech, warmly congratulated on the 49th anniversary of the WPK founding and stressed that the founding of the WPK by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was his immortal achievement. He noted that the WPK has long ago solved the problem of the unitariness of ideology and leadership brilliantly because it has Comrade Kim Chong-il—the genius and resolute fighter of the revolution—at its head. He said that the WPK enjoys absolute support of the working masses and expressed conviction that the Korean people will attain great success in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The chairman of the Russian Revival Free Patriotic Party, in his speech, said that because Korea set up line and policy and implemented them with the chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as its guiding policy, it could follow the correct road of victory.

He stressed that the chuche idea is the most precise and great ideology which elucidates the course of struggle.

The secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Bolshevik Communist Party said: The great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song was an outstanding political activist who wisely led the WPK and made immortal contribution to the development of the international communist movement. The experiences which the WPK has become the common store of treasures for communists. In Korea, the cause of the great Comrade Kim Il-song is brilliantly inherited by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. We hope that the Korean people will attain greater success in socialist construction under the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il and that the Korean reunification will be achieved at an early date according to the formula for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forth by Comrade Kim Il-song.

Writer (Aleksandr Brezhnev) said: The meaning contained in all the works by the respected Comrade Kim Chong-il is truly profound and programmatic. I was very deeply impressed reading over and over again his work "The Disturbance Against Socialism Should Not Be Tolerated." The work dealt a powerful blow to all the hostile forces which are vilifying socialism.

Foreign Leaders Send Messages

SK1110053094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448
GMT 11 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA)—The dear leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Chong-il received a message of greetings from Mu'ammar al-QADHDHAFI, leader of the great September First Revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on the occasion of the 49th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

He also received messages from Nina Andreyeva, general secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks; B. Dashyondon, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; Indrajit Gupta, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India; H.S. Surjeet, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist); Mujahdul Islam Selim, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Communist Party; Gus Hall, national chairman of the Communist Party of the United States of America.

The messages extend warmest congratulations to Comrade Kim Chong-il on the occasion of the founding anniversary of the WPK and wish him a long life in good health.

The messages express the belief that the WPK and the Korean people will register new achievements in the accomplishment of the socialist cause and achieve the

independent and peaceful reunification of the country, true to the behests of President Kim Il-song, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Kim Chong-il Praised as 'Great Man' in ROK

SK1110051694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435
GMT 11 Oct 94

[“Let Us Open New History of Reunified Country Under Guidance of Sagacious Leader Kim Chong-il”—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA)—Reverence for the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is ever growing among the South Korean people, according to the Seoul-based radio Voice of National Salvation.

A dissident who visited the April 19 Cemetery in Seoul on the occasion of the autumn festival (September 20), one of the nation's folk holidays, told his colleagues:

“Because it had the great President Kim Il-song at the beginning of the present century, our nation was able to put a period to its long distress-torn history in which it suffered turns and twists in the upheaval of foreign oppression and aggression and open up a new era of struggle, victory and prosperity, a new history of great national dignity and glory.

“It is really a horrible thing that our nation, the 70 million fellow countrymen are now praying for the souls of the respected president. But we have the support of will with which we can overcome today's deep sorrow. Our people and our nation have sagacious general Kim Chong-il, another great man, who descended from heaven, like the president.

“Let us follow the sagacious leader Kim Chong-il as we did the respected president and open up a new history of the reunified country which will always be prosperous.”

Pak Song-kuk who is working as a forger at a company of the Hyundai business group at the Changwon industrial complex told the members of the Iksimhoe (society of single heart) formed with core unionists of the company:

“As the sun is only one, the leader of our nation is only one man.

“He is Mr. Kim Chong-il, who enjoys unquestioned support and respect from the people in the North and the South and is praised as an outstanding leader and a great man of the century by the world.

“It is he who can provide us workers who are languishing in poverty and political non-rights with such a society as that in the North where the working class lead a happy life as the masters.

“We must follow and hold in high esteem dear Mr. Kim Chong-il, the sagacious leader of our nation, with intense loyalty to move up the day when the working masses enjoy a happy life as the masters of the society.”

'Literature' in Taechon Praises Kim Chong-il

SK1310053894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431
GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—Copies of a literature in the name of the Society of Patriotic Youth for Reunification were scattered in front of a building in Taechon on September 19, stirring people to the depth of their being, the Seoul-based Radio Voice of National Salvation reported.

The 16 mo [as received] literature read:

"The behests of President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, on reunification will successfully be fulfilled by general Kim Chong-il, the leader of the nation.

"Let us always hold the great leader General Kim Chong-il in high esteem."

A company clerk surnamed Yun in Taejon said after reading the literature:

"This fully reflects the feelings of all the South Korean people. General Kim Chong-il, the great leader produced by the nation, is the leader of the reunified country and the lodestar of national prosperity.

"The eternal prosperity of the nation can be achieved only when we have him at the head of the nation."

Kim Chong-il Praised in Jordanian Article

SK1110023994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525
GMT 10 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA)—Marwan Sudah, secretary of information [words indistinct] affairs of the Arab Islamic Democratic Movement of Jordan, published an article on the greatness of the leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il after a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The article says:

The great leader President Kim Il-song, who was born into an ordinary and poor peasant's family, built a powerful socialist country of people, which is yearned for and envied by humankind, by founding the chuche idea and successfully applying it in the course of leading the Korean revolution.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the leader of the Korean revolution, who personifies the brilliant idea of "believing in the people as in heaven", designs everything and shapes politics, regarding the popular masses as the foundation of the building of the party and the state, thus further glorifying socialist Korea as a land of people.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has fully inherited the leadership traits and qualities of the respected leader his excellency President Kim Il-song and embodied them in his revolutionary activities.

The dear leader set the slogan "We serve the people!" and Let All the Cadres Go Among the People and Carry Through the Policies of the State to the Letter, Sharing Lodging and Boarding With Them. [punctuation as received]

The characteristics of the policy in Korea are that the desire and demand of the people are reported to the puppet echelon to be adopted as a concrete policy to fully realize them and it is fulfilled for the people.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the great leader with new peculiar character to lead humankind not only in the present century but also in the 21st century, he stressed.

European Study Group Leader Praises Kim Chong-il

SK1110110194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031
GMT 11 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA)—Keith Bennett, councillor of the European Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea, on a visit to Korea held a press conference on October 7.

He said:

His excellency respected President Kim Il-song was a great leader who led the Korean revolution to victory and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great leader who will victoriously lead the cause of independence not only in the 20th but also in the 21st century.

Of special significance in the feats of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are his achievements in the ideological and theoretical fields.

He has not only deepened and developed the chuche idea founded by President Kim Il-song but also formulated it as Kimilsongism, a great revolutionary doctrine of the age of independence.

His famous works such as "On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building," "Our Socialism Centred on the Masses Shall Not Perish" and "The Historical Lesson in Building Socialism and the General Line of Our Party," are a precious wealth for the Korean people and the peoples of those countries where socialism sustained setbacks, the capitalist countries and the third world countries.

Comrade Kim Chong-il published historic works, clearly indicating the strategy and tactics in the anti-imperialist movement for independence, the international communist movement and the world peace movement at the present time. For his revolutionary feats, the world recognizes dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the only leader who will lead the 21st century.

Foreign Media Report on Kim Chong-il's Works

SK1210063594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447
GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)—"Abuses of Socialism Are Intolerable," a

famous work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, was carried by the Russian paper BOLSHEVIK OSETI and the Tanzanian paper MFANYA KAZI.

The Indian paper SAMACHAR POST carried the work "The Workers' Party of Korea Organizes and Guides All the Victories of Our People" and the Pakistani paper HAIDER "Our Socialism Centred on the Masses Shall Not Perish."

Kim Chong-il Sends Thanks to People's Army Units

SK1310044794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428
GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader of our party and our people and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA], extended thanks to the commands and political department of the So Kyu-hak and Kang Se-rok units of the Korean People's Army which had displayed the noble traits of the revolutionary army.

He sent thanks to the officers and employees of the command of the So Kyu-hak unit who had presented to him 100 tons of apples and pears out of the fruits picked in their orchards and said those fruits should be sent to soldiers and hospitals of the KPA.

The officers of the command and political department of the Kang Se-rok unit have displayed communist virtues showing the noble traits of the revolutionary army.

At the thanks-conveying meetings held at the units on October 11, the speakers said it is the duty and obligation of the revolutionary soldiers to always remain faithful to respected comrade supreme commander and follow him to the end of the sun and the moon and vowed to devote their all to his long life in good health and implement the party's line and policies to the letter.

Kim Chong-il's Works Said Studied Abroad

SK1310054094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436
GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—Seminars and lectures on famous works of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were held in different countries.

A seminar on the work "Abuses of Socialism Are Intolerable" was held by the Nicaraguan Group for the Study of Kimilsongism.

The speakers said the work of Comrade Kim Chong-il exposes the purpose and falsity of the pernicious anti-socialist propaganda of the imperialists and renegades of socialism and inspires the world revolutionaries with firm confidence in socialism.

Saying that it is really a fortune for them to read the work, they said that to fully arm themselves with his revolutionary idea is the primary task in achieving their unity.

A seminar on the work "On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building" was held by the Makonde group for the study of the chuche idea in Chinhoyi, Zimbabwe.

The speakers said the work is an immortal encyclopedia which newly consummates the chuche-based idea and theories on party building and serves as an invincible revolutionary banner which grips the hearts of all the revolutionaries and powerfully encourages them to the noble struggle for the building of revolutionary parties and the rebuilding of socialism.

Seminars and lectures on the works "On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building" and "Let Us Strengthen Party Cells" took place at the Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea at the Dar-es-salaam Technical College of Tanzania, the Chuche Philosophy Youth Study Society of Delhi, India, the Nigerian National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea and the Chinhoyi city, West Mashonaland Province, Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front.

Kim Chong-il Thanks Scientists, Technicians

SK1210063894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450
GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of our party and our people, sent thanks to scientists and technicians of the Mechanical Engineering Institute, the computer institute of the branch of the Electronic and Automation Sciences and the Revolutionary Relics Preservation Institute of the Hamhung branch of the National Academy of Sciences for their new achievements in scientific researches.

They contrived and manufactured various kinds of equipment necessary for permanently preserving historical relics associated with the revolutionary feats performed by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Chong-il also sent thanks to Wolyang-ri, Koksan County, North Hwanghae Province, the Pyongyang Railroad Ticket Office and the international products promotion company for their help in the better arrangement of revolutionary sites and other good things for the country.

Kim Chong-il Thanks People's Security Forces

SK1110044594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429
GMT 11 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader of our party and our people and supreme commander of the

Korean People's Army, sent thanks to soldiers of the Kim Chol-yong and Kim Chong-pyong units of the Korean People's Security Forces who had rescued the lives and property of people in self-sacrificing spirit.

The speakers at the thanks-conveying meeting said it is the proud features of our revolutionary ranks that the army and the people remain faithful to the cause of the party, helping and leading each other forward, united in blood. They noted that herein lies the main source of the invincibility of our revolutionary army.

Traditional virtues showing the blood ties between the army and the people have been fully displayed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

More on Kim Chong-il's Thanks

SK1310095594 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader of our party and our people and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA], extended thanks to the commands and political departments of Comrade So Kyu-hak's and Comrade Kang Se-rok's KPA units, which had displayed the noble traits of the revolutionary army.

With the sheer desire to uphold and follow our supreme commander Comrade Kim Chong-il—as the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great father of the nation, taught in his lifetime—the functionaries and employees of the command of Comrade So Kyu-hak's KPA unit resolved to please the comrade supreme commander even more. While conducting the work of contributing to strengthening the country's defense capability more actively than ever, they decided to present to the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander 100 tons of ripe apples and pears from the trees in the orchard, which the great leader had visited and which bore fruit in greater abundance than in previous years. KPA Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks to them, highly commending their act, and took benevolent care so the fruit may be sent to the soldiers of People's Army units and hospitals of the People's Army.

The functionaries of the command and political department of Comrade Kang Se-rok's unit, which has noble revolutionary comradeship and fidelity, helped both materially and morally the homes in the unit which are raising orphans and looking after old people without children.

The meetings to convey the thanks sent by KPA Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il were held at the relevant units on 11 October. Present at the meetings were KPA Vice Marshal Kim Kwang-chin, functionaries of the relevant sectors, and the soldiers and employees of the units of the People's Army. At the meetings, the thanks sent by the comrade KPA supreme commander were conveyed amid the enthusiastic

applause of the participants. This was followed by expressing resolutions. Letters of pledge to KPA Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meetings.

Nonaligned Ministers Meeting Honors Kim Il-song

SK1110110294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 11 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA)—Participants in the foreign ministers' meeting of the non-aligned countries which was held recently in New York honored the memory of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

At the meeting the entire participants observed a moment's silence in memory of President Kim Il-song, at the proposal of the Indonesian foreign minister, chairman of the meeting.

Touching upon the Korean question, the communique adopted there said:

Ministers and heads of the delegations reconfirmed the provisions on Korea which were adopted at the foreign ministers' meeting in Cairo and hailed the progress in the efforts to solve the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula of late.

They expressed the belief that the nuclear problem would be solved at an early date in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation between the sides concerned.

Ugandan Politician Praises Kim Il-song

SK1210064994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)—Moses Kigongo, vice-chairman of the National Resistance Movement of Uganda, said in an interview with KCNA on October 8 that President Kim Il-song will be immortal in the hearts of humankind.

Noting that the sudden death of the great leader President Kim Il-song is a big loss not only for the Korean people but for the Ugandan people and the world peace-loving people, he said that all the humankind is yearning for him more eagerly as days go by because he devoted his all to the freedom and happiness of the people in his whole life.

Praising the great President Kim Il-song as the most outstanding hero of the present era, he said:

"With another great leader, Comrade Kim Chong-il, at the head of the revolution, the Korean people are now vigorously struggling for the accomplishment of the socialist cause, changing their sorrow into strength and courage.

"Though Uganda and Korea are geographically far away from each other, the spirit of friendship, solidarity and cooperation will grow stronger.

"Our two countries categorically reject any interference of outside forces in their internal affairs.

"The Ugandan people will as ever fully support the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean people.

"I firmly believe that the ties of friendship between the National Resistance Movement of Uganda and the Workers' Party of Korea will further develop in the common interest of the two peoples."

More Visitors Pay Respects at Kim Il-song Statue
*SK1210065494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519
GMT 12 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)—The family of the late Zhang Weihua related to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, Uton Muchtar Rafei, director of the Southeast Asia Regional Office of the World Health Organisation, and his party, a friendship visiting group of the Communist Party of China, a delegation of the Chinese Law Society, a delegation of the Liaoning Provincial Party School of China and a Chinese economic delegation laid wreaths and bunches of flowers before the statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill in Pyongyang on October 11 and honored his memory with a moment's silence.

On the same day, a delegation of the Osaka Yugyong Trading Company, Ltd. of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Kim Tong-hui, section chief of the Osaka prefectoral headquarters of Chongnyon, Kim Un-ha, president of SINHAN MINBO, and Yi Mun-chol, a Korean Resident in Australia, visited the statue of President Kim Il-song and observed a moment's silence in his memory.

Headmaster Cao Mingyuan, head of the delegation of the Liaoning Provincial Party School of China, said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had devoted his whole life to the friendship between the two peoples of China and Korea. "The Chinese people will remember him for ever", he added.

Kim Un-ha said that President Kim Il-song was a peerless great man in the world history and his exploits for the people would shine long in the human history and he would always be with them.

Foreign Delegations Visit Statue
*SK1110052394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439
GMT 11 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA)—A delegation of workers of the Communist Re-establishment Party of Italy headed by Bruno

Carchedi, member of the leadership of the Lombardia Regional Committee of the Party, visited the statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill and laid a wreath before it and honored his memory with a moment's silence Monday on the occasion of the 49th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

And Sin Won-ho, a Korean in Canada who is here to participate in the ceremony for the completion of the reconstruction of the tomb of King Tangun, also laid a bouquet before his statue on Mansu Hill and paid a silent tribute to his memory.

Sin Won-ho said:

"Though the respected leader passed away to our sorrow, I feel reassured as we have Mr. Kim Chong-il, another great leader of the nation. I will make all efforts for national reunification by pooling strength with the people of the homeland under the banner of the '10-point programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country' advanced by President Kim Il-song."

PRC Embassy Officials Lay Wreath

*SK1210152494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522
GMT 12 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)—Chinese Ambassador to Korea Qiao Zong-huai and his embassy officials visited the statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill today on the lapse of one hundred days since he passed away.

They laid a wreath before the statue and paid a silent tribute to the memory of President Kim Il-song.

The ambassador said that President Kim Il-song fought together with the Chinese people against imperialism from the first days when he embarked on the road of revolution and that his exploits would remain forever in the hearts of the peoples of China and Korea.

The Chinese people greatly rejoice at the fact that the Korean people have acclaimed Comrade Kim Chong-il at the head of the party and the state, the ambassador said, adding:

"Sino-Korean friendship will further strengthen and develop under the deep care of the parties and peoples of the two countries."

Norway-Korea Group Head Visits
*SK1310054794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441
GMT 13 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—The visiting chairman of the Friendship Association Norway-Korea, Torestein Engelskjon, laid a wreath before the statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill on October 12 and observed a moment's silence on the threshold of the one hundredth day after his death.

Expressing deep condolences again on one hundredth day after the death of the great leader, he said the feats performed by Comrade Kim Il-song for the revolution and construction will be immortal.

"Seeing large crowds of people coming to Mansu Hill, I feel again how deeply the Korean people respected the great leader," he said.

Noting that the Korean people are devotedly working for the development and prosperity of the country, changing their sorrow into great strength and courage, he said dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is successfully carrying the revolutionary cause of the great leader to accomplishment through generations."

Kim Il-song 'Alive in the Hearts of People'
SK1310102594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015
GMT 13 Oct 94

[("Comrade Kim Il-song Alive In the Hearts of People"—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—Nearly one hundred days have passed since the great leader President Kim Il-song passed away to the bitter sorrow of the people.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"It is a duty of our people to hold in high esteem respected Comrade Kim Il-song peerless in their history of thousands of years as the great sun of the nation and remain unfailingly loyal to him."

Fancying that the fatherly leader would visit their worksites and families with a broad smile as he did in his lifetime, our people live and work with ever deeper reverence for him as the days go by.

No wonder endless streams of people flow to the statues of the fatherly leader and revolutionary historic sites round the clock everyday though three months have passed since President Kim Il-song passed away.

The night scene of Pyongyang has changed with people climbing Mansu Hill in an endless stream to honor the memory of the fatherly leader in these months. The whole capital city is nowadays sleepless even at the small hours when stillness had reigned in the past.

Over the past three months or more, senior party and government officials, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, functionaries of organs and units at all levels, working people of all walks of life, officers and men of the People's Army, students and school children, kindergarteners, residents of neighbourhood units, more than 19 million all told, laid wreaths and bouquets of flowers before the statue of President Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill in Pyongyang and honoured his memory.

National memorial services were held to lay wreaths before the statue of President Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill on the lapse of one month and two months since his

passing away and on the 46th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the period more than 10,000 foreigners and upwards of 5,000 overseas compatriots paid a silent tribute to the memory of the leader before his statue.

The people of all walks of life throughout the country who called at the statues of President Kim Il-song and mourned over him in the ten odd day period of national mourning in July alone totalled more than 212 million.

In the period of mourning over President Kim Il-song messages of condolence came from nearly five hundred heads of state and government and party leaders of over 160 countries, memorial services took place in more than 160 countries and upwards of 700 publications of 120 countries published special writeups in memory of the great leader.

"The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will always be with us" and "Let us arm ourselves more firmly with the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!", the slogans reflecting the earnest will of the people to hold President Kim Il-song in high esteem as the eternal leader of our revolution, though he passed away, have been hung up in streets, villages, worksites and schools across the country.

And the portrait of President Kim Il-song with a broad smile on his face is also being set up in different places. The portrait was carried at the ceremony for paying last respects to him on July 19 to make him shine and alive in the hearts of our people as the eternal sun.

The documentary film "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is Immortal" is showing in all parts of the country and the documentary films recording the revolutionary feats of President Kim Il-song are televised everyday.

An art exposition "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Will Always Be With Us" is open at the Korean art gallery, drawing large crowds of working people, school youth and children and people's army soldiers.

The monument to the party foundation is being built in an area of more than 250,000 square metres in Pyongyang in order to hand down to the generations to come the undying exploits of the respected leader, the founder and leader of the Workers' Party of Korea, reflecting the unanimous desire and will of the entire party members and people.

The looks of Korea where the feelings of reverence for President Kim Il-song are growing more intense are the noble reality that can be seen only in the people who have become one with their leader in ideology and purpose, morality and obligation.

Though the respected leader President Kim Il-song passed away, he will be immortal in the hearts of our people as the sun.

The whole party, the entire people and the whole army are effecting a great upsurge in socialist construction and dynamically advancing to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche, true to the behests of President Kim Il-song, rallied closely around dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader of our party and our people, changing the sorrow at the loss of the fatherly leader into strength and courage.

Documentary 'The Great Life in 1994' Released

SK1310105094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038
GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA) - The Korean Documentary Film Studio recently released the documentary film "The Great Life in 1994."

Through the revolutionary activities of the great leader President Kim Il-song, who energetically worked without a day's rest till his advanced age above 80, the life of film shows on a great epical canvas that his life was the life of the most outstanding great man of the century, the great leader devoted to the independence of Korea and the freedom and happiness of the people, to the accomplishment of the cause of global independence.

The film shows that he put his heart and soul into developing the nation's economy and providing the people with a happier life since he delivered the New Year address for 1994.

The film deeply moves the people by showing that in his last days in June, he found himself among agricultural working people and walked field paths to bring about bumper crops, made a round of the newly built Pyongyang gold lane and visited a unit of the People's Army on the significant Army Day.

It shows that the fatherly leader with noble revolutionary sense of obligation met many revolutionary soldiers and Koreans overseas this year, too, and bestowed deep love and trust on them. It also shows the energetic external activities conducted by the great leader for the accomplishment of the cause of global independence.

In June alone, he conducted external activities on 18 occasions.

The film shows scenes of a consultative meeting of senior economic officials held on July 5 and 6 under the guidance of the great leader.

At the meeting he discussed with officials the economic affairs of the country and the people's life, gave them highly important teachings and gave detailed instructions on a design of the northern area transport system.

His life was, indeed, a great life wholly devoted to the people.

The film shows people wailing, beating the ground, overcome by bitter grief at the loss of this great man and visiting his statues and mourning his death with deepest reverence.

It also shows that the Workers' Party and people of Korea are successfully realising what he intended in his lifetime in all sectors of the national economy, remaining faithful to the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Citizens Mark Hour of Kim Il-song's Death

SK1110023794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2235
GMT 10 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA)—Pyongyang has spent sleepless nights since it heard the sad news of the death of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Three months ago the Korean people regarded 02:00 as a usual hour which passed in deep sleep.

Since they paid their last respects to President Kim Il-song, however, it has become an hour when they remain awake, intensely longing for him, tears stealing down their faces in grief.

At this hour, people visit the statue of President Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill in groups of families or factories or neighbourhood units or individuals to honor his memory and stand guard by the statue till dawn.

Yu Tok-song and Yo Il-sun, a couple residing in Pyongyang district, Pyongyang, who are returnees from Japan, have visited Mansu Hill every night at this hour for nearly 100 days, feeling it as their indelible crime to have slept at 02:00 on July 8 when the heart of the great leader stopped beating.

An old man, Yi Yun-hung, aged 74 residing in Potong-gang district, Pyongyang, has called at the statue of the great leader at 02:00 almost every day, saying that he could not sleep at the thought of the benevolent love shown by the great leader. Among those who spend sleepless nights by the statue of the great leader are veteran anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, party and state cadres, People's Army soldiers, workers, farmers, students and school children and kindergarten children.

Families in the capital city greet the dawn with tears in their eyes, seeing pictures they had taken with the fatherly leader. At industrial establishments the sound of machines is heard at midnight, telling the will of workers to fulfil the behests of the great leader to the letter.

The night scenes of Pyongyang which had been quiet 100 days ago have completely changed with the flow of people through streets, light at windows of families and the sound of machines.

**Kim Il-song Guidance to Botanical Gardens
Viewed**

SK1210103094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024
GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)—It is the day when the great leader President

Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to the Central Botanical Garden 30 years ago.

President Kim Il-song, who visited the botanical garden for the fifth time on October 12, 1964, made a round of the garden. He said the botanical garden is a big treasure of the nation and gave highly important teachings on the building of the garden such as the increase of the species of plants and orderly arrangement of the garden.

After the appearance of the botanical garden, he visited it on 11 occasions and gave teachings on 150 occasions to clearly indicate its mission, role, the orientation of its development and all other questions arising in scientific researches and management.

He sent many species of plants to the botanical garden as gifts on several occasions.

Under his utmost loving care, the Central Botanical Garden has turned into a research centre for creating and utilizing the nation's botanical resources, a centre for disseminating the knowledge of plants and a resort of culture and rest of working people.

Situated at the foot of the scenic Mt. Taesong in Pyongyang, the botanical garden covers more than 2,500,000 square metres.

It has more than 2,500 species of plants including *abeliophyllum distichum* and *echinosophora koreensis* nakai, which grow mainly in the north of Korea.

Also growing there are more than 2,800 species of gift plants presented to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il by heads of state, prominent political and public figures and people of many countries.

In the botanical garden the plants are classified into plants of economic value, forest plants and other kinds of plants according to plant taxonomy and they grow in separate plots. They have been arranged in a peculiar way so that comprehensive studies can be made of their ecology and cultivation.

Created like a folding screen are a plant taxonomic ground, an arboretum and grounds of botanical resources, species of fruit trees, landscape trees, trees of economic value and an experimental plant-cultivating farm with a flower garden, medicinal herb garden, a garden of gift plants in the centre.

The botanical garden also has modernly-equipped greenhouses of gift plants including *Kimilsongia* and *Kim-chongilia* greenhouses, a herbarium with more than 230,000 specimens and a botanical house covering 2,650 square metres.

The research centre and doctoral institute of the botanical garden are engaged in researches for introducing and adapting plants of economic value and utilizing them for the people's living and cultivating new species.

The botanical garden has hundreds of technicians and experts including 30 possessors of academic degrees and professorship.

It has also invigorated scientific and technical exchange and the exchange of plants with other countries and prospecting for finding new species, increasing the species of plants every year.

North Hamgyong Develops Key Industrial Sectors

*SK1310151694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508
GMT 13 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—The working people of North Hamgyong Province engaging in key industrial sectors continue registering phenomenal achievements in production, true to the lifetime intentions of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

According to available data, output was up 13 percent in iron and steel, [figure indistinct] percent in machinery, 17 percent in coal and 38 percent in ores in September from the previous month.

The province situated in the northeastern part of Korea plays an important part in the nation's economic development.

Key industries are the main part of the province's industrial composition.

President Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to many industrial establishments in the province until recent days from 1946 to develop the economy of the province which was very backward under the Japanese imperialists' colonial predatory policy before the liberation of the country.

For the development of the ferrous metal industry in the province, he visited Chongjin and Kim Chaek cities and Musan County on more than 50 occasions.

The province rich in ore and fuel resources has such iron and steel giants as the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex and the Songjin Steel Complex and several metal factories.

The iron and steel output of the province accounts for more than 60 percent of the nation's total.

Largely deposited in Musan area in the northern frontier of the province are high-grade iron ores.

Iron headings produced there are transported to the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex through a 9-kilometre-long pipeline.

Machine and shipbuilding industries have also developed to produce mining equipment, precision and other kinds of machines and build large ships and fishing boats.

With abundant hydraulic and coal resources, the province has several modernly-quipped coal mines and hydraulic and thermal power stations.

The province's brown coal output holds more than 80 percent of the nation's total.

As of the end of last year, the iron and steel output has 14 times, ores 2.5 times, coal 1.9 times and machinery 4.4 times the figures in 1958 [sentence as received].

Tonnage in Railway Freight Shipping Increases

SK1210151994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515
GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA)—Railway transport workers of Korea are working hard to carry more freight.

According to data available, locomotive corps across the country carried 3.6 million more tons of freight in the first nine months of this year as against the same period last year.

Particularly, in three months after the great leader President Kim Il-song passed away officials and workers of the Ministry of Railways with new strength and courage augmented utility rate of locomotives through the effective organisation and command of transport and thus transported nearly one million more tons of freight than the rated traction tonnage. In this period the Pyongyang Railway Administration carried 394,000 more tons, the Hamhung Railway Administration 226,000 more tons and the Kaechon Railway Administration 153,000 more tons than the rated haulage.

Such major materials as coal, iron and steel, cement and chemical fertilizers take big shares in their transport.

South Korea

Further Reportage on U.S.-DPRK Geneva Talks

Talks Continue Via Telephone, Fax

SK1210233194 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
2200 GMT 12 Oct 94

[Report by Yi Myong-ku from Geneva]

[FBIS Translated Text] The United States and North Korea, who are holding high-level talks in Geneva, are continuing behind-the- scene negotiations in an effort to conclude [mamuri hagiwahan] talks.

The United States and North Korea postponed the working officials' talks which were scheduled to be held in the U.S. mission yesterday [12 October] afternoon, and are continuing negotiations via telephone and fax. In addition, some delegates are personally contacting each other whenever necessary.

It is likely that the United States and North Korea are using such methods because they have an internal agreement to finalize the talks as soon as possible, but they also have to receive instructions from the governments of their home countries.

However, whether a package solution to the nuclear problem can be attained during the second session of the third round of high-level talks or whether an agreement will only be reached on some essential issues with the remaining issues being left for the next session of talks, has not yet been revealed.

A diplomatic source in Geneva said that while it is true that the two sides narrowed their differences on some issues, it is still difficult to assess whether these issues will be resolved easily.

'Positive Signs' of Breakthrough

SK1310004094 Seoul YONHAP in English 0023 GMT
13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Geneva, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—North Korea and the United States are putting in last-ditch efforts to conclude their nuclear negotiations by Thursday [14 October] amid growing signs of a breakthrough, diplomatic sources here said Tuesday.

The sources did not specify what the positive signals were, but the two sides canceled a scheduled meeting Tuesday and communicated via telephone and facsimile in an apparent change of pace and format.

American officials announced late in the afternoon that the two teams had exchanged written messages and talked over the phone and planned to meet at the U.S. Mission Wednesday morning.

North Korean delegation Spokesman Ho Chong confirmed the two sides had continued negotiations over the telephone and that the delegates met when necessary.

North Korea asked to cancel Tuesday's session, apparently because it needed to consult with its home government.

The sources said the American team is exhausted from the nuclear tug-of-war that has entered its third week. It may ask for a brief pause if the negotiations are not concluded by Wednesday, the sources said.

The talks resumed Sept. 23 on special nuclear inspections in North Korea and U.S. arrangement of a light-water reactor project in exchange for Pyongyang's freezing its suspicious nuclear program.

Positive signs began to emerge this week.

U.S. Said To Make 'Major Concession'

SK1310014594 Seoul YONHAP in English 0137 GMT
13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—The United States, making a major concession, gave

North Korea about five years before it has to allow special nuclear inspections when roughly 75 percent of light-water reactor construction would be complete, lawmakers here claimed Thursday.

This stance is far from South Korea's insistence that special inspections must take place before the actual construction starts.

Rep. Yi Se-ki of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] told a DLP high-level meeting that the light-water reactor project contains 12 phases and the United States is allowing North Korea to push back the special inspections to the 10th phase.

"The 10th phase is when the reactor would be about 75 percent complete, about five years from now," Party Spokesman Pak Pom-chin quoted the lawmaker as saying.

Rep. Yi is a member of the National Assembly foreign affairs-national unification committee. He made similar comments at Tuesday's parliamentary inspection of the Foreign Ministry.

Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu evaded the issue but promised to meet behind closed doors with the assembly committee Wednesday morning for a briefing on the matter.

The U.S. position is vastly different from the government stance that transparency in North Korea's nuclear program must be guaranteed before any assistance for the reactor project, Yi said.

Spokesman Pak said Yi expressed concern at the Seoul-Washington difference based on his contacts with the government side.

Working-Level Talks Resume 13 Oct

SK1310105694 Seoul YONHAP in English 1048 GMT
13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Geneva, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—The United States and North Korea began a working-level meeting at the U.S. mission here at 10:10 AM Thursday [0910 GMT 13 October] local time as part of the second meeting of the third-round U.S.-North Korea high-level talks on the nuclear issue.

The meeting was attended by six working-level delegates from each side. No topics of the talks were immediately made known.

On Wednesday the two sides canceled a planned working-level meeting but carried on discussions through telephone conversations and written messages on the documentation of a draft agreement.

Originally the two sides were to have a working-level meeting at the U.S. mission Wednesday. But, the meeting was postponed several times at the request of North Korea before it was called off altogether.

Envoy Comments on Kim Chong-il's Nonappearance

OW1310102794 Tokyo KYODO in English 0924 GMT
13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—The avoidance of public appearances by North Korea's anticipated new leader Kim Chong-il indicates that something unusual has happened in his takeover of power, South Korea's Ambassador to Japan said Thursday [13 - October].

In a lecture in Tokyo, Ambassador Kong No-myong said it is conspicuous that Kim, who is secretary of the Workers Party of Korea, and his close aide, Armed Forces Minister O Chin-u, both failed to attend celebrations of the 45th anniversary of the party's foundation, as well as a ceremony Tuesday marking the completion of renovations to the Tomb of Tangun, the legendary founder of Korea.

The North's official KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY reported that Premier Kang Song-san and Vice President Yi Chong-ok were present at the ceremony for Tangun's tomb.

Kim has not been seen in public since the funeral on July 20 of his father, the late President Kim Il-song. News reports have said Kim will officially succeed to his father's post of party leader and head of state in mid-October shortly after the end of a 100-day mourning period.

Turning to the ongoing high-level nuclear talks between Washington and Pyongyang, Kong stressed the danger that they could drag on to no effect. "If there is no dramatic agreement by the end of this week, they will be forced to patiently pursue never-ending negotiations," he said.

He also underlined Seoul's worry about being left out of a bilateral deal between the U.S. and the North. "North Korea, following its simple logic that all problems will be solved automatically by mending relations with the U.S., thinks it can proceed over South Korea's head."

Leaving out the South would only encourage "North Korean misunderstandings," the ambassador said.

DPRK Officials Cancel Planned Overseas Visits

SK1310103894 Seoul YONHAP in English 1033 GMT
13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—Two key North Korean officials have called off their scheduled overseas tours, giving rise to the speculation that the tour cancellation may have something to do with the time of the rise to full power by Kim Chong-il.

A Foreign Ministry official said Thursday the two were Administration Council Premier Kang song-san and Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

Kang was initially scheduled to visit Bangladesh late this month to attend a ceremony marking the inauguration of a North Korea- Bangladesh joint-venture mine.

Foreign Minister Kim was set to tour Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia in Oct. 18-29.

"We understand both Premier Kang and Minister Kim canceled their planned visits," the official said. "It is highly unusual for such key officials to call off their planned visits at the same time."

He said the cancellation might have been necessitated by the sudden fixing of the time of Kim Chong-il's official rise to full power on some day in the latter half of this month.

A source at the National Unification Board said Kim Chong-il's ascension to presidency needs parliamentary approval. "So far, however, there is no sign of North Korea having called the Supreme People's Assembly into a session," he said.

Speculation on Kim Chong-il's Succession to Power

SK1310025094 Seoul MUNHWA ILBO in Korean
12 Oct 94 p 2

[Report by Han Chong-ho: "People's Concern About Pyongyang Situation—Abnormal or Smooth?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] On 11 October, North Korea's government-supported Korean Central News Agency [KCNA] briefly reported that North Korea completed the reconstruction of the tomb of King Tangun, which it had been pushing ahead on a large scale, and held a dedication ceremony.

This report immediately gave rise to a "rumor of a hitch in Kim Chong-il's power succession," because North Korea postponed the dedication ceremony, which was scheduled on 3 October, without any reason, and held the ceremony on 11 October without any prior notice. In addition, Secretary Kim Chong-il and O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, did not attend the event.

This atmosphere of North Korea can only be described as exceptional.

Regarding this, relevant officials in the government, including those from the National Unification Board, and some experts in North Korean affairs, observed that there may be a hitch in the official power succession in North Korea, or at least it is "being delayed."

In addition, rumors of the defection of O Myong-kun (major general in the People's Armed Forces), the only son of O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, to South Korea, and rumors of O Chin-u himself and Secretary Kim Chong-il being placed under house arrest, are circulating. As a result, O Chin-u's movements are the focus of people's attention.

Nevertheless, it is a convincing observation that judging from all recent phenomena and trends, North Korea seems to be carrying out political activities toward official power succession without any stumbling block. Secretary Kim Chong-il, who failed to appear in public for 84 days since 20 July, is not likely to appear at official functions before the event marking the 100th day of Kim Il-song's death.

The fact that North Korea convened a conference of heads of its overseas missions is regarded as a preparatory part of the official power succession process. Moscow radio on 11 October reported that "Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Communist Party of China, and Secretary Kim Chong-il exchanged congratulatory greetings. This means that China recognizes Secretary Kim as the top leader in North Korea." Furthermore, while O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, has been rumored to be under house arrest, he was confirmed to have received a bouquet on behalf of Secretary Kim on 7 October, from a representative of the corps of military attaches to foreign missions in the DPRK.

In view of all this, the observation that North Korea is hastily holding the dedication ceremony for the Tomb of Tangun in order to conclude all scheduled political events at an early date, before the observation of the 100th day since Kim Il-song's death on 15 October, is quite convincing.

* Choices Under New U.S.-DPRK Relation Noted

Seoul's Initiative Urged

942C0218A Seoul WOLGAN CHOSON in Korean
Sep 94 pp 206-209

[By Ku Chong-so, researcher at Samsung Economy Research Center]

[FBIS Translated Text] Positive, Negative Sides of DPRK-U.S. Accord

Roughly there are two foremost objectives of the ROK's policy toward North Korea. They are: achieving security against the North; and laying the foundation for unification on Seoul's initiative. Maintaining the ROK's national security against any possible attack from the North, and at the same time, creating a condition and environment conducive to achieving national unification on South Korea's initiative should be the cardinal principles of our policy toward North Korea.

The government must push various policies to achieve these dual goals—policies designed to block North Korea from developing nuclear weapons, inducing the North to open to the outside world, promoting North-South dialogues, and bringing about the cross-recognition of North and South Korea. Checkmating North Korea's nuclear weapons development is aimed at maintaining our national security; and inducing North Korea to open to the outside world, North-South dialogues, and the

cross-recognition of North and South Korea are aimed at laying the foundation for national unification.

"South Korea's initiative" should be the immutable principle that runs through all these goals. South Korea must take the initiative in realizing national unification because it is impossible to attain the well-being and prosperity of the Korean nation by the North Korean ideology and leadership capability.

Despite the self-evident clarity of the matter, it is questionable whether our government has pursued its North Korea policy with strong goal-consciousness in the past. In reality, our policy toward North Korea has been wandering, swaying, retreating, and deviating from time to time.

Under these circumstances, the United States and North Korea have reached an agreement at their bilateral negotiations. The following are the major points of agreement: 1) North Korea will freeze its gas-graphite reactors; 2) the United States will refrain from nuclear threat to North Korea, and North Korea will stay in the NPT (Non-proliferation Treaty); 3) diplomatic liaison offices will be set up in each other's countries, and the United States will help North Korea in installing a light-water reactor; 4) the two sides will hold working-level talks to put the accord into practice.

This accord signifies that the Cold War on the Korean peninsula has receded by another step, and it indicates that North Korea's foreign policy is being directed toward opening to the outside world following Kim Il-song's death.

The conclusion of the long drawn-out U.S.-North Korea negotiations will have both positive and negative effects on our policy toward North Korea.

The settlement of the nuclear issue is a positive move in the sense that it will lessen threats from the North. North Korea's opening to the outside world signifies in principle the achievements of a major goal that the ROK has been seeking for long. These represent the positive side of the U.S.-North Korea agreement.

However, the settlement of the nuclear issue and the inducement for North Korea to shift its policy in the direction of opening have been achieved on the U.S. initiative, not the ROK initiative, and this has dealt a crushing blow to the school of thought that maintains that the ROK should take the initiative in dealing with problems on the Korean peninsula. It is obvious that Japan will follow suit and actively approach North Korea, further aggravating the loss of the ROK's initiative.

Repeat of Old Humiliation

If the United States, Japan, and other powers get deeply involved in or make their way into North Korea, it would pose a major obstacle to the unification of Korea because the more deeply the foreign powers get involved, the greater say they will have.

What choices are open to ROK under these circumstances? Whatever choice we make, it will appear in the form of basic strategy and concrete policy.

In the near term, the choice will be to revive the principle that the ROK should take the initiative. Currently, this principle is in danger. If the ROK fails to take the initiative on North Korean issues in the future, we would repeat the same humiliation we experienced a century ago.

While accepting the U.S.-North Korea accord as a fact, the ROK should exert efforts, as a matter of priority, to have its position reflected preferentially and to the maximum extent possible in the course of implementing this agreement.

To be more specific, installation of light-water reactors advantageous to North Korea, and exchange of liaison missions between the United States and North Korea should take place concurrently with the reopening of ROK-North Korea dialogues, economic exchanges between North and South Korea and improvement of their relationship, and the implementation of the existing North-South agreements (the basic accord, and the declaration of a nuclear-free Korea). Unless this condition is met, the ROK is bound to be left out in the cold on inter-Korean issues and other issues involving the whole nation.

The ROK should see to it that when Japan and other Western countries move into North Korea, they consult and coordinate with us. In the absence of this mechanism at a time when the international economic competition is becoming acuter, North Korea will become the battlefield of international economic competition and unification will be delayed as a consequence.

The mid-range choice is to adjust ROK policy so as to achieve national unification as soon as possible under the ROK initiative.

Some forces in our country are afraid of an early unification. Their excuse is that we do not have enough ability to deal with the aftermath of an early unification. They cite the case of German unification as an example. They exaggerate the after-effects of German unification and call for a delay in achieving unification.

But this is a very dangerous thought. The process of German integration is moving forward smoothly despite some hitches, which are expected to be resolved soon. We are capable of achieving an early unification in our own way and according to our own ability.

Germany is currently engaged in integration after having reunified the country. The process of integration is accompanied by some side effects because it is progressing too hastily. All we have to do is achieve unification, namely political unification, but adjust the pace of integration, namely, social integration, to our own ability. We can meet the shortfall in unification funds with foreign credits.

If the United States, China, and Japan support the Kim Chong-il regime and help it rebuild its economy, North Korea will be able to enter a period of high growth without experiencing confusion. The road to unification will become longer and bumpier as a result.

Unification on ROK Initiative Could Miscarry

The Kim Chong-il regime would not last without foreign support. North Korea would collapse unless it opens to the outside world. That is why Kim Il-song chose the road to opening in the last stage of his rule. No matter who is at the helm in North Korea, there is no other choice but to open to the outside world.

Opening to the outside world will be accompanied by liberalization. the post-Kim Il-song North Korea cannot but be a more liberal society. The people freed from oppression under the dictatorship are full of expectations and have many demands to make. But the North Korean regime is not capable of meeting them. This will lead to a split and struggle among the ruling elite, and people's resistance will take shape in the form of concrete action.

The Kim Chong-il regime is destined to be faced with such danger soon. If it can deal with this danger well, it will be able to enjoy stability and growth like China. But if it fails, it will fall like East Germany. Given Kim Chong-il's lack of leadership and the current situation in North Korea, North Korea will find it difficult to cope with this danger. Accordingly, North Korea is more likely to drift after "the pattern of East Germany" than take a course patterned after the "Chinese model."

But if foreign powers should help North Korea with economic reconstruction, the Kim Chong-il regime could move straight into the Chinese pattern without experiencing confusion. At that stage North Korea would be able to enter a period of stability and achieve a high pace of growth. In this event, the opportunity for national unification would recede. With a reversal in the trend for unification, a prosperous North Korea might venture into unifying the country by absorbing a divided South Korea.

If things should come to this pass, unification on the ROK initiative would fall through. Definitely, this is not something desirable. Nevertheless our government seems to be all set to help North Korea rebuild its economy together with the United States and China.

What our government should do now is reopen dialogues and try to improve North-South relations, with attention focused on achieving its basic goals with regard to North Korea.

The bad human rights situation in North Korea is a more urgent problem than the unification issue. Problems of separated families and the human rights issue in North Korea should be continuing subjects of discussion. The repatriation of Yi Kun-mo to the North was a right thing to do. If more people like him remain in Korea, they

should be sent back to North Korea. This will add to our moral strength. We should continue to apply human rights pressures upon North Korea with this moral strength.

We should also step up economic cooperation with the North. For the time being, we should put more stress on exchanges than on cooperation. We should let North Koreans know about the real situation in the South through exchanges so that they may clearly realize that neither is North Korea a "paradise on earth," nor is South Korea "a hungry U.S. colony." At the same time, making North Korea more dependent on South Korea economically is one way of reviving the principle of achieving national unification on the ROK initiative.

Our long-term choice should be seeking our own world strategy in a reunified Korea. North Korea is in the middle of crisis. The lack of political leadership, the economic difficulty, the possibility of strife among the elite, and the popular uneasiness could reach explosive proportions anytime. If the current crisis in North Korea is contained or should explode to our advantage, unification will be hastened.

A unified Korea should prepare itself to become one of the leading states in the 21st century with the help of the neighboring Big Four, while maintaining balanced friendly relations with them. This preparation must begin now.

The fate of North Korea will be decided, not by its own choice, but by the surrounding countries, depending on what supportive stance they will take, for North Korea has no other choice but to open and reform. Opening and reform cannot succeed without foreign assistance. This is where the ROK's prudent strategy and policy are required.

Good Chance To Become Leading Nation'

Therefore our short-range goal should be to recover our lost initiative and control North Korea's opening and internationalization process. Ultimately, we should choose and pursue all our diplomatic strategies and policies in such a way as to hold foreign influence in check and achieve an early unification on the ROK initiative. Our long-range goal should be to make a unified Korea prosperous under its sovereign rights and become one of the leading nations in the world in the 21st century as the ROK is now.

In the wake of Kim Il-song's death, North Korea has been further weakened and its independent position diminished. Its internal weakness has worsened, and its international status has deteriorated accordingly. As a result, North Korea has become more dependent on foreign countries. It is now in a period of transition with a lot of possibilities of change. All these are the factors that must be taken into consideration on a priority basis in mapping out our policy toward North Korea. This situation offers the best chance for the ROK to take the

initiative on the Korean question and unify the country on its initiative by leading North Korea.

Comment by University Dean

942C0218B Seoul *WOLGAN CHUNGANG* in Korean
Sep 94 pp 212-217

[Article by Yi Ho-chae, dean, Koryo University School of Economics]

[FBIS Translated Text] The essence of the outcome of the latest U.S.-North Korea talks is the recognition of North Korea by the United States. The remaining issues are technical ones which require a lot of negotiations and time for settlement, but one important point is that the United States now recognizes North Korea as an entity.

There is no reason why South Korea should feel sorry that the United States has decided to recognize and help North Korea. To begin with, the United States is open to all countries and it did not recognize North Korea because it "liked North Korea." The United States had no choice but to carry on its pragmatic "two Koreas" doctrine of the 1970's.

There are two points that are noteworthy in connection with the latest U.S.-North Korea talks. The first point is how North Korea's nuclear facilities will be dealt with; and the second point is how we should cope with the changing international situation. The nuclear issue is not one we should be worried about. It will be all right to continue to discuss it with patience as a part of military issues.

There is one reason North Korea has up till now clung to the nuclear card. The purpose was to free itself from the state of helpless isolation and act proudly as a member of the international community through the normalization of its relations with the United States. North Korea has been using its nuclear card because only by winning recognition from the United States as an entity will it be possible to achieve the internal stability of its polity, introduce foreign credits and investments, and receive other assistance from the outside.

If North Korea feels it could gradually recover its political, economic, and social stability and put an end to its sense of isolation by a cogent logic, it would not need to cling to the nuclear card, which is also burdensome to itself. What we should do about North Korea at this moment is make the most of the good opportunity that has arisen. Our government should above all try to make North Korea trust us. Currently, North Koreans, the elite in particular, have an acute mistrust of South Korea, believing that we are ceaselessly pursuing a strategy of "strangling the North" and attempting to make the Kim Chong-il regime wither away. Therefore, recovery of mutual trust is a prerequisite for improvements in North-South relations.

First, North and South Korea should establish diplomatic missions in Seoul and Pyongyang, respectively, as

the United States and North Korea have agreed to set up their diplomatic missions in Pyongyang and Washington, and through this process personnel, information, and money should gradually move between North and South. By this process South Korea will show that it has no intention whatsoever to isolate North Korea and is making a genuine effort to provide assistance as part of the same nation.

The ROK should also make visible efforts to urge the neighboring countries to help North Korea. It should not checkmate the move of any country trying to make friends with North Korea. Now that this is an age of opening and mutual dependence, we should encourage such moves from the broad point of view of a national community.

Another excellent way of helping North Korea is to make legal, institutional, and other arrangements so that in addition to official assistance by the government, private-sector investments in North Korea may be energized. At any rate we should encourage and give strength to the economically ravaged North Korea so that it may stand on its own feet.

North and South Korea had had the initiative in improving their relationship until they arrived at the basic accord in 1992. But they have wasted the ensuing two years by clinging to the nuclear issue. As a result, the initiative in resolving North-South issues seems, to our mortification, to have slipped away to the United States and North Korea.

The cardinal principle of our policy toward North Korea has been that "only when the nuclear issue is settled, will it be possible to discuss other issues." But this stance is neither realistic nor effective.

Up till now the prevailing argument has been that "the country must be unified at all cost." But it must be "a desirable kind of unification." If so, what is a desirable kind of unification? It must be the kind of unification that will redouble the "combined strength" of a unified Korea. Let us recall that when Germany was unified, its national strength rather weakened.

It is desirable to withhold the discussion of the unification issue until North Korea becomes politically stabilized and its economy is put on the right track to some extent, on the basis of a well-rooted peace and mutual trust between North and South. Unification achieved under such circumstances will maximize the potential of the Korean nation. Conversely, a hasty unification would weaken the overall strength of a unified Korea.

For this reason the "doctrine of two Koreas" is now and will be for a considerable time in the future the primary, persuasive doctrine on North-South relations. Of course, this does not mean a permanent division of Korea.

When "two Koreas" try to get closer to each other to revive mutual trust and establish a lasting peace, a desirable kind of unification will be achieved in due course.

When the North and the South are unified (or when a durable peace is achieved before unification), Northeast Asia will shift into what is known as the "five-power arrangement" participated in by the Korean Nation, the United States, Japan, China, and Russia, from the current "four-plus-two" arrangement. In order for us to have a say in this "five-power" arrangement, it is more appropriate to achieve unification only after "building up our strength through mutual help" than to seek an immediate unification that would instead weaken our overall strength.

One thing is clear: the current situation in North Korea is such that it cannot "stand on its own feet." That is why the ROK Government should "play a proper political chess game" with North Korea and our neighbors. This is also

Comment by Institute Researcher

942C0218B Seoul *WOLGAN CHUNGANG* in Korean
Sep 94 pp 212-217

[Article by Kil Chong-u, senior policy research fellow, Research Institute for National Unification]

[FBIS Translated Text] With regard to North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons program, the issues of ascertaining what happened in the past and that of freezing the current and future development have been regarded as the most important matters. The latest U.S.-North Korea accord is meaningful in the sense that a concrete promise has been wrested from the DPRK on the second issue, and regarding the first issue, both sides have reaffirmed the basic understanding that the door is left open for future discussion of the past.

From a long-range point of view, it may be pointed out that the agreement provides North Korea with an opportunity to get in contact with the international community. With the latest agreement as a momentum, U.S.-North Korea talks will move from the current level of technical discussion of the nuclear issue onto the stage of more comprehensive, political talks, and genuine negotiations in the true sense of the word will begin.

Through the latest round of negotiations, the United States ended up giving tacit recognition of the Kim Chong-il regime. This gives Kim Chong-il a trump card that he can use internally, and at the same time, it gives him a sense of relief in terms of the security of his regime. That is why from the point of view of North Korea, the accord has been a considerable success.

However, from a long-term point of view, the latest U.S.-North Korea accord has a positive side for South Korea also because the agreement will enable North Korea to move forward toward reform and opening to the outside world without going through a cataclysmic change.

The pragmatic and practical approach to the talks on both sides, as well as their experience in the controversy

in May and June over possible sanctions, went a long way toward reaching the latest agreement. On the other hand, North Korea finds it necessary to win international recognition of the regime so that the Kim Chong-il regime can demonstrate its authority at home.

From their experience in May and June over the sanctions issue, both North Korea and the United States learned the lesson that neither side will gain anything by playing hardball.

Until the scheduled 23 September second session of the third round of talks, the U.S. and North Korean experts will continue their contacts. In the course of implementing the points of agreement in the latest agreement, both sides will have to handle many issues that will invariably involve the ROK.

They include: Implementing the joint declaration on a nuclear-free Korean peninsula (this is not likely to become an issue before the 23 September session); supplying alternative energy and helping with the installation of light-water reactors; and easing the U.S. trade ban on North Korea. Inasmuch as the ROK Government will have to adjust its policy of linkage between the nuclear issue and economic cooperation with North Korea in conjunction with the issues mentioned above, the handling of these issues require official inter-Korean contacts, regardless of whether it will be on a bilateral level between North and South Korea or on a tripartite level including a third party.

It is possible that working-level negotiations will proceed, leading to a summit in the end.

Depending on the outcome of the 23 September session, a fourth round of U.S.-North Korea negotiations will be held at a higher level than in the past negotiations. However, there seems to be no clear agreement yet between the two countries on this score. Needless to say, North Korea's attitude will be the most important factor. As of now, the United States has only presented the guideline it will follow in future negotiations with North Korea, and it is yet to establish a policy on the concrete stages it will follow to reach the goal.

When it comes to the question of full diplomatic recognition of North Korea, the U.S. Government will have to consider diverse opinions at home. In particular, only after North Korea expresses its position on the hitherto controversial issues—such as the human rights situation in North Korea, and North Korea's missile exports—will the Clinton Administration be able to placate the critics and opponents in the United States. Therefore there are many hurdles yet to be overcome before full diplomatic relations can be established.

In formulating our North Korea policy, it is important to decide on what our goals will be, and what the substance of the policy will be. A consensus must be reached on this question. There must be a clear perception that only when North Korea, be it in the Kim Chong-il era or in

the post-Kim Chong-il era, undertakes to change its system through reform and opening to the outside world, will it be possible to improve North-South relations in the true sense of the word, and that the move in that direction will serve as the foundation for peaceful national unification.

Our policy toward North Korea and the policy we can demand of the international community with respect to North Korea should be one that will in the near term induce the Kim Chong-il regime to orient its policy in the direction we want.

We must implant in North Korea a sense of confidence that while feeling it need no longer worry about the safety of its polity, it can move forward, now free from that concern, to improve its economy and put an end to its isolation from the international community—the confidence that it can succeed in these endeavors depending on its determination. Encouraging this confidence is precisely our task.

There is an international consensus that North Korea should be made to make a soft landing on the international community.

That is why the feeling that we are kept at a distance or deliberately left out in the cold on the issues concerning North Korea stems from the same old paranoia. The entry of North Korea into the international community will ultimately be in accord with our unification line if only we set a clear mid- and long-term direction.

Comment by History Professor

942C0218B Seoul *WOLGAN CHUNGANG* in Korean
Sep 94 pp 212-217

[Article by Kang Man-kil, Koryo University professor of Korean history]

[FBIS Translated Text] The establishment of Russo-ROK and Sino-ROK diplomatic relations provides justification for normalizing U.S.-North Korea and North Korea-Japan relations. This cross-recognition is a necessity in establishing correct international relations in Northeast Asia.

Now that U.S.-North Korea relationship has improved, the question of improving North Korea-Japan relations will follow. That is why the latest U.S.-North Korea negotiation is meaningful in the sense that it will ultimately contribute to removing the Cold War in the Northeast Asian region.

In the process of improving U.S.-North Korea relations, the South Korean Government should not be left out, nor should it be an obstruction. The normalization of U.S.-North Korea relations and the improvement of North-South relations should proceed hand in hand.

As things stand now, U.S.-North Korea relations are moving ahead of North-South relations. It is desirable

that North-South relations improve quickly so that it may overtake the process of improving U.S.- North Korea relations.

There is the possibility that while improving its relations with the United States, North Korea will neglect North-South dialogues. The South Korean Government should try harder to expedite North-South dialogues. It is also necessary to actively push for a North-South summit. In this sense, it was appropriate that ROK Red Cross President Kang Yong-hun sent a message to the North Korean Red Cross on 12 August urging the reopening of North-South Red Cross talks.

Up till now the U.S. ban on trade with North Korea has been a stumbling block to North Korea's economic development and economic opening. If the trade barriers are lowered substantially thanks to the latest agreement, it will go a long way toward inducing North Korea to follow a policy of opening to the outside world.

In the 1992 accord, North and South agreed to the basic principle that the two sides will steadily move toward unification while keeping their respective governments intact. It holds the sustained maintenance of each other's governments as a basic principle. The international forces in the background will not watch with their arms folded while Korea is unified by one side bringing down the other or by a sudden collapse of one side.

It will be the U.S. hope that North and South Korea will be unified under strong U.S. influence. But that is not what China and Russia would want, nor would they watch it happen with their arms folded. U.S.-North Korea normalization is welcome, but North and South Korea, not the United States, must take the initiative in unification.

Comment by Seoul University Professor

942C0218B Seoul *WOLGAN CHUNGANG* in Korean
Sep 94 pp 212-217

[Article by Chon In-yong, Seoul University professor of North Korean studies]

[FBIS Translated Text] Regrettably the ROK position was not reflected in the latest U.S.-North Korea accord, but it was a very positive move that North Korea has shown an attitude of trying to solve problems through dialogue.

North Korea is currently in a difficult situation, and it has no other choice but to make the most of the nuclear issue, for it has to find an opening for resolving its economic woes by conducting negotiations with the United States.

In the final analysis, no choice is left for North Korea but to take a pragmatic line. In the eyes of North Korea, therefore, North-South dialogues will be of secondary importance, and it will be difficult to hope for an epochal

breakthrough in North-South relations prior to the establishment of normal relations between North Korea and the United States. It is all the more so given the shaky condition of the Kim Chong-il regime. Most probably, North Korea will try to maintain relations with the South only to the extent that it will not undermine diplomatic relations between North-Korea and the United States.

In U.S.-North Korea relations, we can play only a supporting role. Still, if North Korea moves toward becoming an open society, the foundations of Korean unification will be consolidated in step with that move. Currently, we get the impression that North Korea is trying to make South Korea look like an odd man out, but when economic cooperation begins, its attitude will change. North Korea, which has very few friends to count on for economic assistance, will be grateful to the South when it helps the North with light-water reactors. At any rate, South Korea will play a part in North Korea's opening to the outside world.

Inasmuch as we are far superior to North Korea in terms of polity and national strength, we must deal with North Korea from a broader point of view. Unification cannot be achieved simply by writing documents. In the past we tended to get hasty, but now we are admonishing ourselves to be more patient.

However, we still remain at a stage in which we do nothing but point out North Korean problems. Of course, North Korea needs to change its system in many aspects, and shift to opening and reform, among others. But we too have to change as much.

The U.S.-North Korea accord is significant only as a declaration of intentions, leaving details to be worked out from now on. How the United States will guarantee the installation of light-water reactors and help North Korea with alternate energy is still an unknown quantity. Despite many uncertainties, the latest accord gives the impression that "things have changed a great deal."

DPRK Said Seeking Asian Bank Membership

SK1310070994 Seoul YONHAP in English 0632 GMT
13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—North Korea said last March it wanted to join the Asian Development Bank (ADB), an aspiration which depends on gaining the approval of other members, the bank's President Mitsuo Sato said at a press conference in Seoul Thursday.

North Korea expressed its desire through an unofficial channel, Sato said. The ADB then explained new membership procedures and that it requires approval by other members.

Sato came to Seoul to attend the 34th general assembly of the International Federation of Stock Exchanges (FIBV) Wednesday.

The bank president assumed that North Korea wanted to join to obtain loans from the ADB.

It remains uncertain whether the bank's other members will oppose North Korea's inclusion, but the matter is worth consideration if Pyongyang shows strong resolve, Sato said.

He said the ADB is negotiating with the South Korean Government to issue bonds in Korean won to raise the Asian Development Fund (ADF), noting that he wants Seoul, a former ADB recipient nation which graduated from the category in 1989, to become a donor country.

The ADB will be in charge of issuing the Korean bonds at long-term, low interest rates. The funds from the bonds would be used to assist the less developed countries.

Sato said he and South Korean Finance Minister Pak Chae-yun discussed the matter Tuesday and that he will hold working-level negotiations on Friday with government officials.

The ADB plans on issuing the bonds next year but the amount will have to be settled after further discussion, Sato said.

EU Chamber of Commerce To Send Mission to North

SK1310051194 Seoul YONHAP in English 0055 GMT
13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—The European Union (EU) Chamber of Commerce here will dispatch a mission to North Korea to survey the investment environment, including the Najin-Sonbong free economic and trade zone.

Chamber Chairman Alan Twist, saying that "seeing is believing," disclosed the plan at the Najin-Sonbong free trade zone seminar held at the Ramada Renaissance Hotel in southern Seoul Tuesday, according to the Trade, Industry and Energy Ministry. The seminar was sponsored by the EU Chamber of Commerce in Korea.

He did not give further details of the plan.

A foreign juridical entity operating in South Korea is subject to domestic laws. Accordingly, the EU Chamber of Commerce, if it intends to send an official mission to North Korea, must obtain approval from the National Unification Board. The chamber has reportedly placed an enquiry with the board involving this matter.

At Tuesday's seminar other members of the EC chamber, including D. Schmitt of Northeast Asia Consulting and Services, urged that more attention be paid to the North so that European enterprises can gain from initiatives by their South Korean counterparts.

The EU Chamber of Commerce in Korea invited Vice Chairman Yim Tae-tok of the North's Committee for the Promotion of External Economic Cooperation to attend

the Seoul seminar. He was unable to do so, however, as he failed to obtain a visa due to a lack of time.

It was reported earlier that the United States Chamber of Commerce in Korea was promoting the dispatch of a mission to North Korea, although no formal mission has gone to the North.

German Companies To Send Group

SK0710132894 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
7 Oct 94 p

[FBIS Translated Text] At a time when the ROK Government has linked North-South economic cooperation to the North Korean nuclear issue, private German companies and the EU Chamber of Commerce in the ROK will each send a delegation to North Korea to study feasibilities for investment in North Korea or are mapping out plans to do so.

A Western diplomatic source in Seoul said on 5 October: "Ten members of the East Asia Council (OAV), a German council of private industries, will visit North Korea on 17 October at the invitation of the North Korean External Economic Cooperation Committee (Chairman Kim Chong-u)." He also says: "They will comprehensively examine investment environments in the Najin- Sonbong free trade region." OAV, which is based in Hamburg, tried to open a Pyongyang liaison office on behalf of 10 companies in 1989, right before the German unification.

A high-ranking official of the German Chamber of Commerce in the ROK said: "We are interested in economic affairs, not political affairs." He went on to say: "We are planning to invest in North Korea regardless of the North Korean nuclear issue if North Korea has the ability to pay in foreign currency and comply with international economic rules."

He also said: "German and North Korean business companies have recently discussed a plan to build thermal power stations, but failed to reach an agreement because North Korea has a solvency problem." He went on to say: "Germany's KHD has been negotiating with North Korea to build cement plants."

'Doldrums' of N-S Economic Cooperation Viewed

SK0910051494 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
9 Oct 94 p 8

[By staff reporter Kim Chang-yong]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A hostage to rigid political considerations, economic cooperation between North and South Korea remains in the doldrums and is not likely perk up in the foreseeable future, analysts said yesterday.

The South is dogmatically upholding its linkage of economic cooperation with the Northern nuclear issue and is reluctant to give the green light to inter-Korean

economic cooperation while the North has revoked invitations of South Korean entrepreneurs.

The rare gentlemen's accord on economic cooperation and personnel exchanges, established during the brief thaw of 1990, is now a mere piece of paper promise and unwavering political tension is chilling any private initiative to break through the stalemate.

For instance, the Kim Jong-sam administration foiled a bold attempt by the European Community Chamber of Commerce in Korea to invite a high-level North Korean economic delegation to its seminar on the North's Najin-Sonbong Free Economic and Trade Zone project.

Yim Tae-tok, vice chairman of the External Economic Cooperation Committee, accepted the invitation, handed over by the United Nations Development Program's [UNDP] Pyongyang office, and planned to come to Seoul today for the seminar, leading three other officials.

"His visit was naturally forbidden," said a spokesman for the National Unification Board [NUB], the top government agency handling inter-Korean affairs. If Yim had come to Seoul, he would have been the first North Korean official to visit since Kim Il-song died on July 8.

A NUB statement, issued just two days earlier, suggested that Seoul might admit Yim's delegation, saying, "We will seriously consider it when the UNDP sends us documents concerning the invitation."

The Economic Planning Board [EPB], the chief economic agency, has already given positive advice to the NUB.

The situation changed abruptly overnight as presidential staff judged it untimely to allow a North Korean delegation into Seoul at a time when the North Korea-U.S. nuclear talks are making no progress in Geneva, according to informed sources. Chongwadae [presidential offices] is the leader of the hawks against the North in the administration.

As of yesterday, neither the chamber nor the UNDP's Seoul office had presented the necessary documents to the NUB. The UNDP is organizing an ambitious multi-national development plan around the Tumen River including the Najin-Sonbong area.

The EU [European Union] Chamber's move to send a trade mission to Pyongyang for a feasibility study of the development project is more unlikely as even the EPB, a dove along with the Foreign Ministry, is opposed to it.

"The chamber's corporate members are foreign companies but have been set up here under domestic law," Pac Yong-sik, deputy director general for external economic policy at the EPB, noted when asked about the planned mission. "They have to abide by domestic the rule (that bans free visits to the North)."

A similar move was made by the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea (AmCham) in July, taking advantage of the frozen inter-Korean relations which have put the damper on local companies' and business organizations' efforts in the area.

AmCham gave up its bid to organize a trade and investment mission for the reclusive state after consulting with the U.S. embassy which found the NUB took a negative position to it, the sources said.

No South Koreans have been authorized to visit the North officially in the past few years since the North's nuclear development program flared up as a sudden tangible threat to peace on the peninsula.

Pyongyang, for its part, notified Seoul companies of its intention to nullify earlier-extended invitations through individual contacts between Pak Kyong-yun, president of Kumgangsan International Development Corp., and their offices in Beijing, according to other sources.

Some local media reported Friday and Saturday that the North is demanding 1-5 million dollars in return for the reissuance of invitations.

Kim Yong-il, director general for exchange and cooperation at the NUB, confirmed that South Korean enterprises have been notified of the North's decision but that none of them were asked for money. At present, over 30 firms have received invitations to visit and discuss business.

South Korean experts are generally of the opinion that the North will take the path to reform but only of limited scope in limited areas.

"North Korea will thus take market-opening steps of limited scope in an attempt to compromise its conflicting goals," Yi Pyong-yong, president of the state-run Research Institute on National Unification told an international seminar on changes in the North at a Seoul hotel Thursday.

He viewed that the initial-stage reform might include lifting strict control on prices and land ownership.

Dr. Kim Sang-kyom, fellow at the Korea Institute for International Economic Policy, also ruled out the possibility of full economic cooperation with the North in the near future though he observed that Kim Chong-il's deputies have acknowledged the need for enhanced inter-Korean ties.

Survey: 144 Foreign Companies Active in North

SK1110024894 Seoul *TONG-A ILBO* in Korean
10 Oct 94 p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] A survey shows that as of the end of 1993, there are 144 companies from seven countries active in North Korea, including those from Japan, Russia, and the PRC.

According to the Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Energy on 9 October, a survey by the Ministry's overseas offices shows that 133 Japanese companies, the largest number among foreign companies, have invested or concluded agreements to invest in North Korea.

North Expected To Imitate PRC Economic Policy

SK0810005794 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD* in English 8 Oct 94 p 8

[FBIS Transcribed Text] North Korea is expected to imitate China and open its economy to the outside world on a gradual, selective and restrictive manner, a South Korean research institute said yesterday.

The Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP) said North Korea is certain to separate the economy from politics as China has done.

North Korea, whose market opening will not be accompanied by reform, is trying to induce foreign investment in the Najin-Sonbong region, which is located far away from Pyongyang, the KIEP said.

The KIEP said it is left with no other choice but to open up its economy as it can no longer rely on itself solely for economic growth as its growth potential has been wiped out during the past several years.

During the 1990-93 period, the KIEP said, the North Korean economy declined at an annual average rate of 5 percent.

The North Korean leadership admitted in December 1993 that the North Korea failed to attain its goals in the power generation, steel and synthetic fiber sectors as well as in the overall industrial output, the KIEP said.

North Korea's external trade has continued to decline since it peaked in 1988 with \$4.9 billion, it said.

Last year, the KIEP said, its trade amounted to \$2,476.6 million, down 8.2 percent from a year ago, with \$938.1 million in exports and \$1,538.5 million in imports.

The trade deficit declined 6.2 percent to \$603.5 million as North Korea tried to reduce its imports other than energy and grains to the minimum, the KIEP said.

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, the KIEP said, North Korea's reliance on Russia and other former Soviet republics dropped from more than 50 percent of its total external trade in 1990 to 12.4 percent in 1992.

On the other hand, China is gaining in importance as North Korea's trading partner.

In 1991 when China raised its petroleum export price, the KIEP said, North Korea's trade deficit with China ballooned 77 percent to \$499 million.

Last year, the KIEP said, the trade deficit with China dropped to \$350.6 million.

To its problems of economic decline and worsening terms of trade, the KIEP said, North Korea is trying to find remedies in its external economic relations.

North Korea will try to foster its export industry and induce foreign capital by opening up its economy to the outside world, the KIEP said, adding that in transition, it may rely more on China for the supply of grains and daily necessities.

Considering North Korea's low credit standing and poor infrastructure, the KIEP said, most Western corporations are not expected to rush into North Korea, at least in the initial stage.

In that case, it said, North Korea will try to lure South Korean corporations into the Najin-Sonbong region.

Against this backdrop, the KIEP said, South Korea needs to establish a consistent policy of, and clear the way for, economic cooperation with the North at an early date.

The KIEP proposed South Korea consider donating grain and daily necessities to the North which is suffering from food and other shortages.

Continued political and economic instability in the North will never be a plus for South Korea, it added.

PRC Premier Li Peng Plans 31 Oct-4 Nov Visit

SK1310013594 Seoul YONHAP in English 0120 GMT
13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—Chinese Premier Li Peng will visit South Korea Oct. 31-Nov. 4 as the first top Beijing official to come since diplomatic normalization two years ago, the presidential spokesman announced Thursday.

Li comes as a state guest at South Korean President Kim Yong-sam's invitation for a summit aimed at promoting bilateral political and economic relations and exchanging views on the political situation on the Korean peninsula and in the region.

Kim and Li are expected to focus on ways of resolving the North Korean nuclear problem to achieve peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and regional cooperation through the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum.

Seoul and Beijing normalized ties in August 1992, ending decades of cold war animosity between the two nations.

Li, elected to the five-year premiership by the National People's Congress, is received as head of state during trips abroad, Spokesman Chu Ton-sik explained.

The premier will be accompanied by a number of officials including Deputy Premier-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, economic ministers and others, Chu said.

"Premier Li's South Korean visit will enhance friendship between top leaders of the two countries, expand friendly

relations between the nations, hasten growth in economic and trade ties and help settle peace and order in Northeast Asia," the spokesman said.

Although he is coming as chief of China's administrative division, his visit is not in return for President Kim Yong-sam's China tour in March this year.

Reminding that Kim had also invited Chinese President Jiang

Zemin, Chu said Jiang's visit—expected sometime next year—will be the actual return call.

Li's five-day stay is expected to emphasize the economic aspects of bilateral relations with specific discussions on industrial technology cooperation in automobiles, aircraft, telephone switching systems and high-definition television.

To Raise Ties to 'Higher Level'

SK1310080194 Seoul YONHAP in English 0713 GMT
13 Oct 94

[YONHAP news analysis by Hwang Sok-chu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—Premier Li Peng will be the first head of the Chinese Government to visit South Korea since the opening of diplomatic ties between Seoul and Beijing in August 1992.

Part of the present leadership troika along with President Jiang Zemin and the Standing Committee chairman of the National People's Congress (NPC), Qiao Shi, Li is the real administrative chief since he was elected by the NPC—guaranteeing a five-year stint in the post—not appointed by the general secretary. Consequently, his will be the first visit by China's head of government to South Korea.

His five-day trip to Seoul carries symbolic meaning in that the two nations are entering a new stage of their relationship, advancing far beyond limited economic exchanges and cooperation.

One noteworthy item is the two countries' desire to conclude an agreement on atomic energy during Li's visit. Officials at the Foreign Ministry here praise this development given that such accords are usually made between allies.

In a political sense, Li's tour itself carries great weight since South Korea will be welcoming the premier before North Korea, one of China's staunchest allies, and since it comes after Kim Il-song's passing from the scene.

The case is even more striking considering that China is the only country which can exert influence over the North in the nuclear issue. Since the North Korean nuclear dispute surfaced, Seoul and Beijing have cooperated through diplomatic negotiations at critical points to block the North's nuclear development.

It is expected, therefore, that on the occasion of Li's visit, the two countries might work out an agreement on ways to resolve the issue, which holds the key to stabilizing and preserving peace on the Korean peninsula.

Exchanges of high-level officials, including President Kim Yong-sam's visit to China in March, amply demonstrate the present state of Seoul-Beijing relations.

At the ministerial level, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen visited Seoul in May last year and his Korean counterpart Han Sung-chu went to Beijing last year and again in May this year. Interaction between the two parliaments is also brisk.

Apart from the establishment of embassies, South Korea opened consulates-general in Shanghai and Qingdao in April last year and last month, respectively, while China in turn set up a mission in Pusan in August.

All of this comes, of course, in preparation for more bilateral personnel exchanges, which witnessed a sharp increase to 150,000 in 1993 from 88,000 the previous year.

In the period since the formation of diplomatic ties, the developing speed of two-way economic exchanges shows the great strides being made. Last year's trade between Seoul and Beijing came to 11.4 billion dollars, making China the third largest trading partner of Korea and Korea the seventh biggest partner of China. Experts forecast that trade volume between the two countries will reach 20 billion dollars within a few years, close to the current level of China-Japan trade.

Pacts on trade and investment concluded at the private level before the opening of diplomatic relations were converted to the governmental level right afterwards while accords on science and technology, mail and communications, and the environment were signed.

China's first economic cooperation body with a foreign country, the South Korea-China Industrial Cooperation Committee established last June, indicates the key role Beijing expects Seoul to play in its economic development.

Nevertheless, it is too early to be overly optimistic about bilateral relations. As long as the Korean peninsula remains divided, Beijing will continue its "equal distance policy" and try to stay on good terms with Pyongyang.

Foreign Ministry officials believe that the current good relations between Seoul and Beijing were made possible by their need to preserve stability in Northeast Asia and are subject to bumps caused by unexpected developments. The Seoul-Beijing aviation accord, the product of laborious effort, is a good example of the character of bilateral ties.

Despite all of this, the Chinese premier's visit to Seoul should provide another good opportunity to raise the two countries' relationship to a higher level.

Development Fund To Loan PRC 43 Million Dollars

SK1310052794 Seoul YONHAP in English 0103 GMT
13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—South Korea plans to extend a 43-million-dollar Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) loan to China for the first time.

According to data submitted by the Export-Import Bank of Korea to the National Assembly Finance Committee during the annual government inspection, the bank is driving to funnel the loan into several Chinese projects. They include 10 million dollars for expansion of the Yanji International Airport, Yanbian Province, 15 million dollars for construction of the South Harbor Bridge, Tianjin municipality, 8 million dollars for expansion of Longkou Port, Shandong Province, and 10 million dollars for reconstruction of the Dongning Railroad, Heilongjiang Province.

The bank plans to extend the loan carrying terms of 3.25 percent interest annually and repayment in 15 years with a five-year grace period.

The EDCF has supported economic stabilization in other developing countries, providing funds to 19 nations since 1987.

Aviation Technology Cooperation With PRC

SK0810005694 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
8 Oct 94 p 3

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Korea and China have agreed to expedite cooperative relations in various areas of science and technology, including joint research on aircraft design and certification technology.

An agreement to the effect was concluded yesterday in a protocol signed by Vice Science-Technology Minister Han Yong-song and Hui Yongzheng, vice chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission of China at the Science-Technology Ministry in Kwachon.

Under the agreement, South Korea and China will enhance cooperation in several fields such as space robot technology and that for the high quality activated carbon manufacturing process.

Another interesting area of joint research is the recovery of cultural properties using computers, said ministry officials who attended the second meeting of the Korea-China Joint Committee on Science and Technological Cooperation.

The meeting was organized based on a science and technology cooperation agreement reached between the two countries Sept. 30, 1992 soon after the establishment of official diplomatic relations.

Under the newly signed protocol, South Korea and China will exchange 20 outstanding young scientists on

post doctorate programs next year in addition to the existing exchange of technical personnel.

The two countries also agreed to open a variety of research facilities to enhance the level of joint research and development in basic science. They will also organize exhibitions related to science and technology.

Government Orders Evacuations From Algeria

SK1310032594 Seoul YONHAP in English 0135 GMT
13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—The government, shocked by Islamic extremists' slaying of Daewoo group executive Kang Tae-hyon in Algeria Wednesday, has instructed the embassy in Algiers to implement safety measures against Islamic terrorism and evacuate most Koreans in the country to Seoul.

The Foreign Ministry gave the instructions after Vice Foreign Minister Pak Kon-u presided over an emergency meeting Thursday morning to discuss steps to protect Koreans in Algeria from Islamic extremist violence against foreigners.

At present, there are 19 Koreans in Algeria including Ambassador Kwon In-hyok and three diplomats at the embassy with four family members, 11 Daewoo group members and their families and a catholic nun, the Foreign Ministry said.

Of them, all but Ambassador Kwon and one or two embassy officials will be evacuated, a ministry official said.

The Daewoo group has also decided to temporarily evacuate its personnel from the north African country to Paris, though it will not suspend or drop its Algerian operations because of Kang's assassination.

Kang, vice president of a Daewoo subsidiary in Algiers, was gunned down in Bordj El Bahri, a coastal town east of Algiers, at 7:00 AM local time.

He joined a growing list of victims of Islamic fundamentalists, who have targeted foreigners for terrorist acts since September of last year, Foreign Ministry officials said.

During that period, 64 foreigners including Italians, French and Asians (a North Korean, a Vietnamese and a Chinese) have been killed in Algeria.

Envoy to Tokyo Warns of Japan's Military Power

SK1310084694 Seoul YONHAP in English 0838 GMT
13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—The South Korean ambassador to Tokyo warned of Japan's military power Thursday [13 October], charging that its defense budget amounts to a whopping 47 billion dollars, the third highest in the world.

Amb. Kong No-myong told a meeting here that Japan is a military giant despite proclaiming its peace-loving nature and that it is using the cited amount solely for defense, which corresponds to one-fifth or one-sixth of the military expenditure of the United States.

The ambassador was speaking at Yomiuri's international economic meeting held at the Keidanren (Federation of Economic Organizations) Hall in downtown Tokyo.

He pointed out that Japan is pouring such large defense outlays into the introduction of airborne early warning and control system (AWACS) and the Izis battleship.

Recalling that the Japanese Government was in dispute over the types and number of small weapons used by Self-Defense Forces sent to help the Rwandan peace-keeping operation (PKO), he asserted that such argument was unnecessary in a self-anointed peaceful country.

"Japan and Germany are in sharp contrast in dealing with their responsibility for World War II," he emphasized, quoting an ASAHI SHIMBUN editorial on the German president's apology for wartime crimes during a visit to Poland.

Kong maintained that Japan, in recognizing history, should assist in the repatriation of Koreans living in Sakhalin and allow suffrage for Korean residents in Japan for local elections.

Japanese Opposition Party Chairman To Visit

SK1310055494 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT
13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—A delegation from Japan's opposition Democratic Social Party, headed by Chairman Takashi Yonezawa, will visit Seoul for three days starting Friday, a party spokesman announced Thursday.

The party is to be dissolved with the birth of a fresh opposition group, the new coalition party, in December and the delegation will be making its last official visit to South Korea.

The trip comes at the invitation of Rep. Kim Yun-hwan, Seoul-side chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Union.

During their stay, the delegates are scheduled to meet with President Kim Yong-sam as well as political and financial leaders to exchange views on bilateral relations and the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Included in the delegation is party Secretary-general Kansei Nagano.

Through a series of talks with South Korean Government leaders, the Japanese politicians will explain the policies of the new coalition party in addition to discussing the latest North Korean developments and Pyongyang's nuclear program.

The Japanese opposition party decided Wednesday to dissolve itself at an extraordinary national convention in Tokyo to participate in the new coalition party arising on Dec. 9.

Kim Yong-sam: No More 'Frictions' With Japan

OW1210143794 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japanese 11 Oct 94 Evening Edition p 1

[By Takashi Kawada]

[FBIS Translated Text] Seoul, 11 Oct—On the evening of 10 October, ROK President Kim Yong-sam met with Japanese and Korean students, led by Susumu Shima, managing director and chief editor of YOMIURI SHIMBUN. During the 40-minute meeting, President Kim repeatedly stressed the importance of favorable Japan-ROK relations. In addition, he said he will have tête-à-tête talks with Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama when they meet at the November Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit in Indonesia. He added he intends to discuss wide-ranging issues concerning Japan-ROK relations.

Commenting on the Japan-ROK Students' Symposium, which will be held for the first time on 11 and 12 October under the sponsorship of YOMIURI SHIMBUN and HANGUK ILBO, President Kim noted "the 21st century is for the youths." He highly rated the symposium's significance, saying: "It is important for both of us to settle pending issues at the government-level. However, it is much more important to promote exchanges between youths of the two nations since they are key players for the future."

Referring to "past" problems in Japan-ROK relations, President Kim stated: "My predecessors excessively attached importance to problems in bilateral relations in 'the past.' As I mentioned earlier, I have no intention of demanding monetary compensation at the government-level for such pending issues as Korean comfort women." He then stressed bilateral frictions on this issue are virtually over, saying: "All I expect is Japan's correct recognition of facts about the past."

Touching on the desirable direction of Japan-ROK relations, President Kim showed great expectations for expanded exchanges between Japanese and Korean youths, saying: "The two countries are often described as 'near but distant countries'; this is very shameful. We both must establish relations of 'near and close nations,' and I believe this is quite possible."

Differences With Russia on Korean Issues Viewed

SK0910103294 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 Oct 94 p 3

[Editorial: "Russia and the Korean Peninsula"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Unlike the former Soviet Union which, along with the United States, played a core role

on Korean issues during the Cold War period, Russia has rapidly lost its influence in the whirlwind following the end of the Cold War. While its position toward the issues on the Korean peninsula has weakened, Russia has recently been making stronger denunciations of our government's position on the Korean peninsula issues.

In an international seminar held in Moscow last week by our country's Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security and Russia's Institute of International Economy and International Relations, ranking Russian officials in charge of foreign affairs and Russian experts on Southeast Asian affairs criticized the ROK's inflexible attitude [kyongjiktoen chase]—such as the opening to the public, when Kim Il-song died, of documents which reveal that the Korean war was started by North Korea's southward invasion, and the refusal to express condolences over Kim's death—as an important obstacle to the improvement of South-North relations. At the same time, the Russian participants in the seminar expressed dissatisfaction over Russia being alienated from the North Korean nuclear issue, and strongly insisted that eight-party talks be held on the issue and that Russian-type light-water reactors be utilized.

Judging from these statements by Russia, it seems that, believing that its influence on Korean issues has weakened because of its ROK-biased diplomacy following the establishment of diplomatic relations with the ROK, Russia is trying to strengthen its influence by adopting a policy of maintaining equal distance toward South and North Korea. This difference in opinion between our government and Russia on the issues on the Korean peninsula must be narrowed as soon as possible. Because the issues on the Korean peninsula are not only our problems but international problems, in order to resolve the issues on the Korean peninsula, it is necessary for us to not only make our own efforts, but to obtain close cooperation from the United States and Japan, as well as support from China and Russia.

Accordingly, by maintaining close diplomatic cooperation with Russia, our government should gain Russia's sympathy toward the point that the core problem on the Korean peninsula is inducing North Korea to reform and open itself up and that our policy on North Korea is an inevitable measure to improve North Korea's hostile diplomacy toward the South. At the same time, our government should make efforts to have Russia fully understand that its equal distance policy toward South and North Korea will not strengthen its influence on the issues on the Korean peninsula, but delay North Korea's reform and opening, and will only result in worsening the problems on the Korean peninsula. Russia can play an important role in resolving the issues on the Korean peninsula not by adopting an equal distance policy toward South and North Korea, but by actively participating in making efforts to prepare an international cooperation system to induce North Korea's reform and opening; and it is urgently needed for the ROK and Russian Governments to hold sincere discussions and take measures on this.

Government To Purchase Russian Materials

SK0810075994 Seoul YONHAP in English 0526 GMT
8 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 8 (YONHAP)—The Trade, Industry and Energy Ministry said Saturday the government has decided to purchase Russian aluminum, steel, rubber and other materials worth 100 million U.S. dollars at the request of general trading companies and end-users.

The ministry was commenting on an opposition lawmaker's statement the same day that the government, negotiating with Russia about its payment of 400 million dollars in overdue loans in Moscow late last month, had agreed to pay 100 million dollars in cash in advance for Russian industrial materials.

Rep. Yu In-hak alleged that the ministry was pressing Samsung, Hyundai, Daewoo and other companies to submit letters of intent to buy Russian materials to honor the 100-million-dollar agreement with Moscow.

The ministry explained that because the firms were vying to procure the Russian materials, it had asked them to submit purchase plans, denying that it was pressing for letters of intent.

Defense Minister Interviewed on Army Issues

SK1310064894 Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Oct 94 pp 30-37

[Interview with ROK Defense Minister Yi Pyong-tae by reporter Pak Yong-kyu; place and date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Pak Yong-kyu] What is the significance and your impression of the marking of the 46th anniversary of the ROK Armed Forces Day?

[Yi Pyong-tae] I am very happy to greet the 46th anniversary of the birth of our Armed Forces which, along with the fatherland, has had glory and trials. Our Armed Forces were founded with empty hands 46 years ago. During the 25 June Korean war, many soldiers of our Armed Forces died heroic deaths in order to defend the country. And since the cease-fire, our Armed Forces have been in confrontation with North Korea, which is most bellicose despite being the same nation, and have successfully deterred its provocations, thereby contributing to turn our country into today's developed country. At the same time, whenever the country suffered a calamity, our Armed Forces immediately conducted relief activities to alleviate the sufferings of the victims and, thus, encourage them in recovering from their sufferings. In this way, our Armed Forces have devoted themselves to performing their mission as the military for the people.

On Armed Forces Day this year, taking the recent security situation on the Korean peninsula into consideration, we will demonstrate to the world our powerful Armed Forces, which have been built up on the strength

of the people's encouragement and will show before the people their appearance, which has been changed on the strength of the spirit of founding a new army. To this end, on Armed Forces Day, this year we will expand celebration functions—which have been reduced in scale since 1990—in an effort to strengthen a pannational, all-out national security posture and to promote the morale of officers and men of our Armed Forces.

We will plan various types of celebration functions, including a large-scale function at the Seoul Airport and military parades on the streets. Our Armed Forces believe that celebration functions for the upcoming Armed Forces Day will become an occasion to demonstrate dignity and honor as the new Armed Forces under the civilian government.

[Pak] What are the contents and results of the "building of the new Armed Forces?"

[Yi] It is true that our military has not only successfully deterred North Korea's provocations for war for the past 40 years, but has also greatly contributed to developing the country as the army of the people. This notwithstanding, frankly speaking, our military has neglected to reform itself. As a result, our military has been somewhat backward as compared to other groups in our society.

Therefore, our military is now pushing ahead with the building of new ROK Armed Forces by setting forth five reform tasks in efforts not only to respond to the demands of overall reform in the national defense field, but also to cope with the possible rapidly changing security situation and with reunification in the 21st century. The major contents of the tasks are to foster our military into one which is capable of deterring a war and winning victory in an emergency; to develop future-oriented national defense policies for the era of reunification in the 21st century; to guarantee the transparency, fairness, and reasonableness in the national defense policy; reform the business of the Office of Military Manpower Administration on a continuous basis; and to actively implement the 10-point task to reform the life in the military. I hope that through this "new ROK Armed Forces construction program" our military will be born again and have a new appearance in the late nineties.

In the field of defense capability, our military will be able to not only deter North Korea's possible military provocation with a reasonable level of military strength, but also to maintain peace on the Korean peninsula and, furthermore, to guarantee its peaceful reunification. At the same time, through military cooperation with neighboring countries, our military will be able to become a new military which can ensure peace and prosperity in Northeast Asia.

In the field of organization and composition, our military will aim at becoming an elite army qualitatively rather than quantitatively so that it can be developed into a military composition and organization under

which the combined combat strength of the three services can be easily displayed. At the same time, we will also provide a firm foundation on which our military can cope with a future war as a scientific military body.

Accordingly, the present composition of our military, whose primary emphasis is manpower, will be improved. Thus, our military will be developed into a technologically sophisticated organization under which the Army, Navy, and the Air Force can have a balanced combat strength.

In conclusion, we will build our Armed Forces into a military organization that receives love from the people, into a military which is faithful to its inherent mission, and into a firmly united military that enjoys high morale, dignity, and honor.

[Pak] In connection with the incidents reported recently in the military, including the incident involving artillery shell imports, I understand you have made every effort to rectify them and, thus, to regain the confidence of the people.

[Yi] As you know well, the alleged scandal of artillery shell imports was an incident in which the military weapons dealer drew the money from the bank for the imported artillery shells by submitting fabricated artillery shell shipment documents. A joint government and military investigation team conducted thorough investigations on this incident to determine if the bank and military officers concerned had been involved. The investigations revealed that the alleged scandal was not an incident the bank and military officers concerned had conspired in advance. However, the alleged scandal was caused by complicated factors, such as the mistakes of officers in charge of the import of shells in thoroughly examining the submitted shipment documents due to the lack of their professional knowledge and the loophole in the supervision activities by officers concerned. Anyway, I strongly feel the sense of responsibility for that.

Those officers concerned involved in this incident were severely punished in accordance with the appropriate laws, and compensations for the money swindled is being asked of the bank from which it was withdrawn.

With this incident, the Ministry of National Defense [MND] has formed an organization called "the committee for improving the national defense system" in early 1994 and thoroughly studied and reviewed the deficiencies in the present system for two months in order to ensure the effectiveness, reasonableness, transparency, and responsibility of the Yulgok project and the military logistic field. As a result, the MND has found out many tasks that should be rectified and improved. The rectification and improvement of these tasks are being implemented by the departments concerned in the ministry. Along with this, the Logistic Command has been reorganized into the procurement office. Thus, the MND has strengthened the organization of the foreign

procurement field and expanded the investment in training specialists in various professional fields.

Along with this, our military has made constant efforts to establish a strong military discipline, to reform soldiers' consciousness, to improve and change various unreasonable regulations and, thus, to enhance the image of our military as the military body of the people.

[Pak] Will there be any change in the ROK-U.S. cooperative system?

[Yi] The ROK and the United States have been continuously maintaining close cooperative ties to maintain peace on the Korean peninsula. And, in recent days, in particular, the two countries are making every effort to maintain closer relations in security cooperation than ever with regard to the North Korean nuclear issue and the instability of the North Korean regime.

For example, the ROK and the United States hold Security Consultative Meetings and Military Committee Meetings annually to assess security threats and discuss important security issues. The two countries will hold a Security Consultative Meeting and a Military Committee Meeting in Washington on 6-7 October this year to comprehensively discuss the recent security situation and important pending issues.

A hotline was installed between the ROK defense minister and the U.S. defense secretary last May. I often talk to the U.S. defense secretary over the phone to maintain and strengthen the cooperative system.

In connection with the North Korean nuclear issue and the change in the North Korean leadership, the ROK and the United States are continuously making efforts to ensure that in case of an emergency, reinforcing U.S. troops will be immediately deployed on the Korean peninsula and that the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command in such an emergency will take up operational control over the U.S. Seventh Fleet; improve facilities for accommodating and transporting those troops; conduct ROK-U.S. joint exercises on a regular basis to improve joint operations capabilities; and continue the modernization of the ROK Armed Forces, including the deployment of Patriot missiles. And, I want to make it clear that there will be no loophole in deterring war and defending the country in an emergency.

[Pak] What countermeasures can be taken in case North Korea possesses nuclear weapons?

[Yi] If North Korea possesses nuclear weapons, this truly will constitute a direct and serious threat to peace on the Korean peninsula and national existence. North Korea's nuclear armament will hasten the arms race in Northeast Asia and destroy the international mechanism to prevent nuclear proliferation. And, North Korea will automatically be excluded from the principle of nonuse of nuclear weapons against nonnuclear states, a principle that powerful countries declared at the United Nations in 1978, and, then, the entire Korean peninsula will likely become

a nuclear target in an emergency. Moreover, North Korea's possession of nuclear weapons will practically nullify the North-South Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and, thus, strain North-South relations and pose a serious obstacle to peaceful reunification. Therefore, I think we must prevent North Korea from possessing nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

If North Korea possesses nuclear weapons by any chance, we, first of all, must lead North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons by closely cooperating not only with the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and other international organizations but also with the United States, Japan, Russia, and other countries concerned. On the military front, I think it is necessary for us to promote close security cooperation with the United States, be provided with a visible U.S. nuclear umbrella to deter North Korean nuclear weapons, and be equipped with state-of-the-art weapons systems in order to build a complete defense posture.

[Pak] How do you interpret the trend of the North Korean military since Kim Il-song's death?

[Yi] While strengthening its alertness and preparedness from 9 July, when Kim Il-song's death was officially announced, the North Korean military had stopped all activities including exercises. However, when funeral and memorial services ended on 21 July, underground facilities were reinforced and the production of military supplies was encouraged, including the test firing of long-range guns and ground-to-ship missiles; inspection of the preparedness of military units and civil defense were carried out; and various training activities were resumed. Currently, normal activities are being carried out, and there are no peculiar military activities that have a possibility of provocation.

Also, O Chin-u, the minister of the People's Armed Forces; the chief of the General Staff; the commanders of the Navy and Air Force; and most of the main cadres of the corps commanders were included in Kim Il-song's funeral committee. They participated in his funeral and memorial services. There was no change in positions by the main cadres as well as in the power hierarchy. It is being viewed that for the time being activities to elect Kim Chong-il, such as loyalty pledges and rallies, will be held.

[Pak] If there is a change in power within the North Korean military, do you think that there will be a possibility for a coup d'état within the North Korean military?

[Yi] We must first of all know that North Korea is a predominantly military state in which all the people are instructed and controlled through military orders by arming all the people and militarily organizing the whole society.

Also, Kim Chong-il, who seized all the party and government power, was elected as the supreme commander

of the People's Army in December 1991, thus completely seizing the military. As a result, he is personally exercising the right of personnel management and the right of military command. O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, ranks second in power, next to Kim Chong-il. Choe Kwang, chief of the General Staff, who ranks ninth in power, is in a higher position than the ministers.

According to the Constitution revised in April 1992, the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces is under the direct control of the National Defense Commission in which Kim Chong-il is chairman. Except for Kim Chong-il, no other person, including the position of state president, can give instructions or interfere.

Moreover, the position of the corps commanders of the ground Army who can move the units by directly commanding them and the commanders of the Navy and Air Force are appointed by Kim Chong-il, and they are the following forces supporting and advocating him. The surveillance organization including the Workers Party organization and the security agency within the military have been strengthened. The possibility for an attempt for a coup d'état is very slim.

I believe that the possibility of a coup d'état under the method of the military capturing the state power, which the military has de facto seized, from within, is very slim.

However, if a state of confusion occurs due to a change in Kim Chong-il's health and an aggravated domestic situation due to political and economic instability, we cannot exclude the possibility of a scramble for power or a government orchestrated coup d'état by those who have secured status quo may occur.

[Pak] China has withdrawn from the Military Armistice Committee [MAC]. In this connection, what do you think is the future of the present armistice agreement system?

[Yi] North Korea unilaterally withdrew its representatives from the MAC last April. This time, China decided to withdraw its MAC representatives at the request of North Korea. I think China's decision has political aims to continuously exercise its influence by supporting North Korea's protracted demands for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. The decision is believed to be aimed at checking the United States on the issues regarding the Korean peninsula.

However, I think that although it may weaken the MAC's activity outwardly, this decision by China will not be able to actually weaken the present armistice agreement system considering the fact that, both, North Korea and China have recognized the armistice agreement is valid, that they want to continuously maintain the channel of dialogue through Panmunjom, and that the Chinese delegation to the MAC has so far played only a symbolic role, rather than a practical role, in the MAC's activity.

Therefore, our government's basic stance toward this is that North Korea's proposal for concluding a peace agreement between the United States and North Korea cannot be acceptable and that unless military confidence-building is achieved between the North and the South in accordance with the principle that "the present armistice agreement is observed until peace is achieved between the North and the South" pursuant to Article 5 of the North-South Basic Agreement adopted in February 1992 it is impossible even to have discussions on establishing a peace system between the North and the South itself.

Therefore, on the problem of converting the present armistice agreement into a peace system I think it is desirable to solve this problem in accordance with the principle of solving problems by the two parties of the North and the South, based on the North-South Basic Agreement, and covering effective functions described in the present Armistice Agreement only when military confidence-building between the North and the South has been achieved to a considerable level. What I want to stress here is the fact that the United States, as well, does not want to change the present armistice agreement. The United States has also made it clear that the problem of establishing a durable peace system between the North and the South should be solved directly between the North and the South.

[Pak] What is your plan to develop our Armed Forces in the future?

[Yi] The trend of scientific and high-technology war in the future and the rapidly changing strategic circumstances of the Korean peninsula require the qualitative modernization of our military strength. As we witnessed in the Gulf war the advent of a new type of war with an ultramodern weapon system has effected a great change in the existing concept of war which attaches great importance to a large-scale military strength. Such a phenomenon cannot become an exception for our military which is trying to become an advanced military in the 21st century.

Such being the situation, the major task that our military needs for its middle- and long-term development plans is to not only readjust our military strength to meet the new concept of war, but also to modernize the management of national defense manpower that can manage and operate our military strength and to modernize national defense sciences and technologies needed in modernizing our military strength qualitatively. Therefore, our Armed Forces have set forth middle- and long-term military development goals and have been pushing ahead with concrete development plans according to these goals so as to meet the demands of the 21st century.

Adequate time is needed in order to conduct a full review and preparations to readjust the military strength. Therefore, we are now conducting an in depth review for this from a middle- and long-term viewpoint. Our Armed Forces are coping with North Korea's threat.

At the same time, from a middle- and long term point of view our Armed Forces have also established a policy of developing their present troop strength-oriented military structure into a technology-oriented military structure with primary emphasis on quality. Based on this policy, we are deepening the foundation of improving our early warning and surveillance capabilities and making all possible efforts to build a modern and elite military in which a C4I [expansion unknown] system, using precision electronic and intelligence communications, is established. We will also increase the capability of a three-dimensional mobile war.

A task no less important than the task of modernizing the military is to train and foster national defense manpower suitable for the future national defense circumstances. Our military is developing the management system of national defense manpower so that we can increase to the maximum economic effectiveness in managing national defense manpower in order to meet the demands of the rapidly developing society and the changes in our military units and military structure.

In conclusion, under the principle of "we manufacture our weapons by ourselves" our military is actively pushing ahead with the modernization of national defense science and technology as a great policy. At the same time, our military has been expanding a pan-national research and development system by establishing an educational-industrial-research institute complex in order to develop our national defense science and technology. Thus, we will back up the domestic development of ultramodern weapons.

[Pak] As a conclusion, do you have something to tell our people about our national security?

[Yi] National security is our people's very important duty and it is absolutely necessary that our people abide by it. Now is the time for us to wisely cope with the changing security situation surrounding us by pooling our national strength.

To this end, our military is making every effort to perform its mission as the pillar for national reunification and national prosperity, which is the urgent desire of our people, and as the military defending our society's liberal democratic system. At the same time, our military is also doing its best to more firmly establish an all-out security posture in a bid to cope with the rapidly changing security situation at home and abroad. It is also further strengthening its combat capability. Thus, our military is making all possible efforts to build a future-oriented new military for the 21st century.

It is said that the modern war is an all-out war. The military cannot exist without the people's support.

Dear people: On the occasion of the Armed Forces Day, I would like to sincerely ask our people to extend greater encouragement and warm love to our military so that the

task of "building a new military" that our military is pursuing can be successfully achieved.

Aviation Companies To Improve F-5 Fighters

SK1210140894 Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 12 Oct 94 p 11

[Report by correspondent Yun Tok-no]

[FBIS Translated Text] South Korean aviation companies such as Samsung Aviation, Daewoo Heavy Industries, and Korean Air are actively participating in an international joint project to improve the performance of and extend the life of 3,800 F-5 fighters owned by the Air Forces of 28 countries around the world.

The actual number of F-5's whose remodeling is now underway is about 800, including those of the Canadian Air Force. The market value of remodeling these planes is \$340 million. It is estimated the total market value of the fighters to be remodeled will be more than \$1 billion.

Samsung Aviation is pushing for a project to improve the fighters' performance in cooperation with the Northrop Corporation of the United States. The world aviation industry—including the United States, Canada, Taiwan, and the ROK—has its eyes on a project to improve the fighters' performance. In the meantime, Daewoo Heavy Industries is pushing ahead with a project in cooperation with the (Identics) Aircraft Corporation of the United States, and Korean Air is actively seeking to participate in a project in cooperation with Bristol of Canada.

Last year, Samsung Aviation concluded a memorandum of understanding with Northrop to cooperate in an international joint project to remodel the F-5's, and will conclude a formal contract with this U.S. company within the month as to the details about the quantity they will deal with and what part of the fighter will be remodeled.

Daewoo Heavy Industries, which has already organized a separate team for a project to jointly remodel the F-5's, is participating in an international consortium along with (Identics) Aircraft.

In cooperation with (Identics) Aircraft, which specializes in aircraft engineering, Daewoo Heavy Industries has finished drawing designs for the improved performance of and extended life of the F-5's, and has finished gathering data for engineering; has already reached the manufacturing stage of an experimental model; and has been conducting marketing activities in those countries whose F-5's are to be remodeled.

Korean Air has also already concluded a contract with Aerospace Corporation of Canada on a project to remodel the F-5's. In particular, Korean Air is interested in improving the performance of the Chegongho, an ROK Air Force model of the F-5 that Korean Air has manufactured on its own.

The F-5, which Northrop developed in the 1950's and supplied until the 1970's, is now being used as a trainer as well as a fighter. At the moment, 3,800 F-5's have been supplied to 28 countries around the world under various models, such as the T-38 trainer, the F-5A/B, and the F-5E/F.

In the case of the F-5E/F's, the aviation industry estimates about 500 such models will undergo improved performance, and approximately \$5 million will be invested in remodeling each of the planes. In the case of the F-5A/B's, the industry estimates about 300 such models will undergo improved performance, and approximately \$3 million will be invested in remodeling each of the planes. However, as the F-5's are expected to remain on active service until the 2020's through improved performance, it is predicted the number of planes that will be remodeled in accordance with the international project to improve the performance of the F-5's will continue to increase in the future.

ADD Reportedly Purged Missile Experts in 1980's

SK0710140694 Seoul YONHAP in English 0614 GMT 7 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taejon, Oct. 7 (YONHAP)—The Agency for Defense Development (ADD) purged a large number of scientists, including missile experts, in 1980 and 1982 under the pretext of social purification and organizational reform, an opposition lawmaker claimed Friday.

In a data sheet distributed during the National Assembly Defense Committee's inspection of the ADD, Rep. Kang Chang-song of the Democratic Party alleged that the agency sacked 77 employees in 1980 and 709 in 1982 for a total of 786.

"Among them were 15 or 23.4 percent of the 64 senior research scientists and research engineers, including Dr. Yi Kyong-so, the core of the missile development team, and 16 or over 10 percent of 155 technicians," the lawmaker charged.

Allegedly dismissed in 1982 were "174 out of 1,072 researchers, 33 out of 122 engineers, 39 out of 149 managers, 231 out of 632 technicians, 99 out of 200 clerks, and 133 out of 439 employees in other categories."

A former Army security command chief, Kang recalled that South Korea-U.S. relations became strained over Seoul's missile development program under the Pak Chong-hui regime.

And in the process of Chon Tu-hwan's takeover in the early 1980s, Rep. Kang claimed, "the new military leadership made the Agency for Defense Development a scapegoat to win U.S. support."

**Army Chief's Behavior at National Assembly
Noted**

SK1210143994 Seoul *TONG-A ILBO* in Korean
8 Oct 94 p 4

[Report by Hong Un-tack, from the "People" column: "Candid Answers of ROK Army Chief of Staff Kim Tong-chin Were Excellent"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Army Chief of Staff Kim Tong-chin did not read from the text of answers prepared by his staff.

During the 4 October National Assembly Defense Committee inspection of Army headquarters, lawmaker Chong Tae-chol (Democratic Party) asked General Kim "if he flew over Taechon where the Air Force was conducting anti-aircraft-artillery training, and if there was a danger from that fire." General Kim admitted he flew over the area at that time, but said he ordered the firing stopped.

The written answers prepared by the Army stated: "Since he was aware of the plan to conduct firing training, there was no danger of being fired upon."

Following this, General Kim then presented one by one his rules for commanding the Army, which included the fair administration of personnel, being the first to set an example, sure penalties and certain rewards, and the will for practical action. Relevant Army officials who watched General Kim answer the assembly's questions via closed circuit television were filled with admiration.

There were two difficult crises for General Kim during the current assembly inspection of the government.

One was criticism over the speculated formation of a private faction—called the "1.5 Group"—composed of his close associates, including those from the First ROK Division and Fifth Army Corps; the other was the incident of armed deserters that occurred during the inspection period.

General Kim was embarrassed by the formation of the "1.5 Group" because he was excluded from Hana-hoe [a private group of Korean Military Academy graduates] even though he graduated from the academy ahead of the others.

Assemblyman Chong Ho-yong (Liberal Democratic Party) and other assemblymen from the former Hana-hoe pointed out: "You said you would remove private groups from the Army. However, people claim new private organizations are being formed."

In response, Chief of Staff Kim Tong-chin presented a precise number of those promoted to general from among the officers whom he worked with in the First ROK Division and the Fifth Corps, and answered he will seek maximum fairness in the administration of personnel.

Regarding the incident of the deserters—the first in the history of the Army—he felt a keen sense of responsibility as Army chief of staff. General Kim, along with the assistant chief of staff for personnel administration, attended the assembly session inspecting the military, and sincerely responded to all questions and rebukes without complaint.

Unlike his predecessors as Army chiefs of staff, General Kim Tong-chin's behavior was clear. This attitude served as a shield to evade the assemblymen's rebukes. However, no one was sure whether his attitude can work as a pillar for maintaining the Army, which is wavering within and without.

Reportage on Former POSCO Chairman

Accused of Bribery, Returns Home

SK0910100694 Seoul *YONHAP* in English 0852 GMT
9 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pusan, Oct. 9 (YONHAP)—Pak Tae-chun, former chairman of Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (Posco), flew into the southeastern port city of Pusan Sunday to attend the funeral of his mother, winding up 17 months of self-imposed exile abroad.

Park arrived at Kimhae Airport at 3:10 PM on a Korean Air flight from Fukuoka, Japan, and directly headed for his mother's in Yangsan county near Pusan to pray for the bliss of his mother.

Pak was accompanied by his wife Chang Ok-cha and his secretary Kim Yong-ki.

The prosecution charges Pak with accepting 3.9 billion won of bribes while serving as chairman of the Posco but had dropped the bribery case temporarily because he has stayed away from the country.

The former Posco chairman and the powerful lawmaker of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) under the No Tae-u government, Pak may officially announce his attitude on the bribery case during the funeral period or just after the funeral, said Cho Yong-kyong, spokesman for Pak.

Cho also said that Pak was obliged to return to the country in the midst of seeking a compromise with the political circle on the bribery case and that he will soon make public his course of action.

Pak has been examining political situations in the country while staying in Japan, said Cho, hinting that Pak has been contacting politicians in the country on the political amnesty in the bribery case involving him.

Considers Reporting to Prosecution

SK1110144094 Seoul *YONHAP* in English 0829 GMT
11 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 11 (YONHAP)—Pak Tae-chun, the former chairman of Pohang Iron and

Steel Co. (Posco), is considering voluntarily reporting to the prosecution for questioning on bribery and embezzlement charges, an aide to Pak said Tuesday.

Pak will likely report to the prosecution after studying the charges leveled against him with his lawyer around Friday, when he is scheduled to return to his home in Pukahyon-dong, northern Seoul, the aide revealed.

"Chairman Pak does not have full knowledge of the charges brought against him by the prosecution because he left the country before the prosecution launched an investigation into the charges," the aide said. "Accordingly, I'll have to explain the charges to him before discussing measures to cope with them."

Commenting on the prosecution's case, the aide noted that "I cannot dismiss as groundless all the charges which the prosecution brought by tracing checks."

However, he expressed hope of negotiating with the prosecution on granting leniency, insisting that the slush fund raised by Pak was not for his personal use but was used in accordance with "political practices" at that time.

The aide was hopeful that the prosecution would drop its indictment of Pak to head off a trial, which would require time-consuming check tracing and a legal battle.

President Visits Taegu, POSCO

SK1010064594 Seoul YONHAP in English 0615 GMT
10 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam toured Taegu and North Kyongsang Province Monday [10 October] morning to inspect sites damaged by last summer's heavy drought as well as industrial and construction facilities such as Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO) and the Taegu Distribution Complex.

It marked the first time that Kim has visited POSCO since his inauguration as president last year.

He promised government assistance in helping the region achieve balanced development at a luncheon with commercial and industrial leaders and top local government officials at the Taegu Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Commenting on a recent tax revenue embezzlement case and a series of kidnap-murder cases, the chief executive said, "It's time for all Koreans to join in reviving the morality and communal consciousness of our society." He added that he would strive to eradicate all injustice and corruption.

President: No Special Treatment

SK1110132894 Seoul YONHAP in English 1154 GMT
11 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 11 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam on Tuesday said that at the

moment, he does not consider taking politically motivated special steps for the high officials of past administrations involved in various irregularities.

"Even if some consideration were to be made from the aspect of national reconciliation, it would be made within the statutory framework," the president said.

In an exclusive interview with the KOREA ECONOMIC DAILY, Kim said he understands that the recent parole of former Rep. Pak Chol-on had no special bearing, but was a mere step taken in consideration of his prison behavior.

The president said that he would concentrate his policy programs on firming up national discipline in the present mid-period of the term of his presidency.

He said that if the period between the time of his inauguration to date has been a period for laying a major frame for reforms, "now is a time for us to consolidate inner things."

Party Head Asks Court To Void Convention Results

SK1310110294 Seoul YONHAP in English 1027 GMT
13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—As the factional strife of the New Democratic Party (NDP) grows worse, party Co-Chairman Kim Tong-kil on Thursday [13 October] asked the court to declare void and null the recent party national convention that elected his rival, another Co-Chairman Pak Chan-chong, as sole party head [party affiliations as received].

In a suit filed with the Seoul District Civil Court, Kim said the national convention of last Oct. 10 was called by an unqualified official.

"A change in the party leadership through a special national convention called in breach of the party platform and regulations should be declared void and null," Kim said.

He asserted that though a party convention is supposed to be called by the duly named chairman of party convention, the special session at issue was convened by Chong Sang-ku, who only chaired a meeting of merger delegates from the pre-merger United People's Party and New Political Reform Party.

Foreign Contractors Fail To Pay Arrears

SK1210090394 Seoul YONHAP in English 0637 GMT
12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—South Korean construction companies' overdue bills receivable for work they have done overseas total 950 million U.S. dollars.

According to material the Construction Ministry submitted to the National Assembly Wednesday [12

October], receivables in arrears from foreign countries amounted to 948 million dollars at the end of June.

Libya accounted for the largest amount at 525 million dollars, followed by Saudi Arabia with 278 million dollars, Iran with 50 million dollars, Iraq with 43 million dollars and Kuwait with 21 million dollars.

Daewoo had the largest amount—550 million dollars—in bills receivable from foreign contractors, followed by Hyundai with 232 million dollars, Hanyang with 51 million dollars, Lucky with 28 million dollars, Tong-a with 22 million dollars, Samsung and Namkwang with 7 million dollars each and Kyongnam with 4 million dollars.

Foreign governments' bureaucratic red tape and fund shortages were responsible for 755 million dollars, South Korean contractors' failure to carry out contracts, such as work delays, for 118 million dollars and other reasons for 75 million dollars.

Labor Productivity 'Half' That of U.S., Japan

SK0910051294 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
9 Oct 94 p 8

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Korea's labor productivity remains half of Japan's and 42 percent of the United States', a report released by the Bank of Korea [BOK] said yesterday.

Assuming that Japan's labor productivity was 100 in 1992, Korea's productivity stood at 58, according to the report that the central bank drew up based on research done by a private Japanese institute.

The United States placed first in labor productivity with its figure of 136, much higher than Korea's labor productivity.

Canada came in second with 123, followed by France and Italy (118) and Germany (109).

Sweden, the least productive country among the surveyed 10 industrialized countries, still had a labor productivity index of 92, warning that Korea has a long way to go before it catches up with industrialized countries in terms of labor productivity.

The report showed that Korea was also slow in upgrading its labor productivity. Korea's labor productivity grew a modest 2.9 percent in 1992 from the previous year.

Korea's productivity gains in 1992 were lower than Australia's 3 percent and were similar to Spain's 2.8 percent, Sweden's 2.2 percent and France's 2.1 percent, according to the report.

Japan, which ranked seventh in labor productivity in 1991, slipped to eighth place due to changes in its industrial structure brought about by the strong yen.

The Japanese Government's aggressive push for deregulation is believed to have had considerable impact on Japan's labor productivity levels, the BOK analyzed.

Labor productivity is the average value added contributed by each employed person, and is calculated by dividing gross domestic product by the number of people employed.

MPA Plans To Develop Ports in Tuman Basin

SK0810015794 Seoul YONHAP in English 0140 GMT
8 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 8 (YONHAP)—The Maritime and Port Administration (MPA) submitted an application for developing ports in the Tuman River basin to the Science and Technology Ministry on Sept. 30, the administration said Saturday [8 October].

According to the application, the MPA will finalize basic plans to expand such major ports in the region as North Korea's Najin and Sonbong and Russia's Zarubino as well as conduct a feasibility study.

It will also examine a port system that allows for effective division of functions based on regional characteristics.

If the ministry accepts the scheme, the Korea Maritime Research Institute will spend 500,000 U.S. dollars carrying out the project from next month to December 1995 at the MPA's request.

South and North Korea, China and Mongolia have joined the Tuman River Basin Development Project, now under way at the initiative of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), while Japan and Russia participate as observers.

Development of the Tuman River basin, which lies in North Korea, China and Russia, is estimated to cost 30 billion dollars and is aimed at making the region a northeast Asian economic zone through expanding ports in the area, strengthening links with roads and railways, modernizing and enlarging communications and power facilities, and building an industrial complex.

As for ports, the project includes an expansion of annual cargo capacity from the current 14 million tons to 65 million tons.

The ministry is accepting applications for plans related to the development project from other government agencies in an effort to seize the initiative.

Legislator Criticizes 'Excessive' Imports

SK1110144294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0849 GMT
11 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 11 (YONHAP)—Rep. Yim Chun-won of the minor New People's Party, speaking during the annual parliamentary inspection of the office of Customs Administration, criticized the

government Tuesday for taking the lead in importing foreign goods despite the country's deficit in the balance of international payment.

According to the lawmaker, 19 ministries and offices including Chongwadae [presidential offices] had imported about 1.75 billion dollars worth of products by the end of August since the inauguration of President Kim Yong-sam in February 1993.

By ministry, the Defence Ministry topped the list with about 1.04 billion dollars, followed by the office of supply with 582.27 million dollars, the Korean National Railroad with 70.69 million dollars and the National Police Agency with 12.86 million dollars.

Yim insisted that the government's excessive importation of foreign products could foster conspicuous consumption under difficult trade circumstances.

Government To Free Insurance Pricing System

SK1210091294 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Oct 94 p 8

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Korean government is freeing the insurance pricing system as scheduled and opening the insurance market gradually, Minister of Finance Pak Chae-yun said yesterday.

Pak said pricing deregulation is the core of insurance liberalization, which will be carried out as part of the financial reform plan.

Korea is opening up its domestic market for insurance sales and reinsurance transactions, he said in his opening address at the East Asian Insurance Congress' Seoul conference.

With liberalization proceeding as scheduled, he said, the Korean government is studying how to build up sufficient solvency margins to prevent insurance companies from suffering from financial troubles.

In addition, he said, the government is encouraging the domestic insurance industry to respond actively to changes in the world insurance market and gain a competitive edge against its rivals in the world.

The role of insurance is becoming more important as people tend to be more concerned about their old age and potential accidents, he added.

Under these circumstances, he said, the Korean insurance industry has been growing at an annual rate of more than 30 percent in recent years.

The Korean insurance market has grown to become the world's sixth-largest with total premium incomes of life and nonlife insurance companies recorded at \$39 billion and their total assets at \$63 billion, he said.

"A remarkable fact is that the ratio of premiums to GNP rose to 12 percent," he said. "This means that every person in Korea has paid over \$900 for his insurance coverage last year."

The recent introduction of a personal pension program, for which the government gives tax incentives, will further contribute to the Korean insurance industry, he stated.

The Korean insurance industry, however, faces growing competition from other financial sectors as their business boundaries are overlapping, he added.

Burma

Line To Buy PRC Container Ships, Freighters

BK1210133694 Rangoon THE NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR in English 30 Sep 94 p 12

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Myanmar [Burma] Five Star Line [MFSL] signed a Memorandum of Understanding [MoU] with the China Shipbuilding Trading Co Ltd at the Myanmar Five Star Line Office on Theinbyu Street this morning for purchase of container ships and freighters to enhance shipping capacity.

Signing of the MoU was witnessed by Minister for Transport Lt-Gen Thein Win, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen Abel, Minister at the Prime Minister's Office Brig-Gen Lun Maung, Deputy Minister for Transport U San Wai, the directors-general and the managing directors under the Ministry of Transport, Director-General of the Budget Department U Kyaw Hlaing and other officials.

Managing Director of Myanmar Five Star Line U Khin Maung Htoo and Chairman of the China Shipbuilding Trading Co Ltd (Kunming Branch) Mr Chen Tian Li spoke on the occasion. U Khin Maung Htoo and Mr Chen Tian Li then signed the MoU.

According to the agreement, the China Shipbuilding Trading Co Ltd (Kunming Branch) will provide interest-free loans to the Myanmar Five Star Line for purchase of vessels to enable MFSL to extend the overseas line.

Dissident Faults Ohn Gyaw UN Speech

BK1310100594 Oslo Democratic Voice of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 13 Oct 94

[Democratic Voice of Burma correspondent's telephone interview with Dr. Sein Win, prime minister of the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma, currently visiting New York; recorded—date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Correspondent] Prime Minister Dr. Sein Win: in his speech [on 11 October at the UN General Assembly] U Ohn Gyaw, SLORC [State Law and Order Restoration Council] foreign minister, said there are no human rights violations in Myanmar [Burma], that Myanmar always respects and observes the documents on human rights endorsed by the UN, and that Myanmar is cooperating with UN human rights representative Yozo Yokota. We would like to know your views on this.

[Sein Win] In studying U Ohn Gyaw's speech we noted that he said that the SLORC does not allow violations of human rights and implies that other people are violating human rights. Our view is that human rights are being violated through the decrees issued by the SLORC and that the SLORC is responsible for all of these, such as recruitment of porters and forced labor. This not only takes place in remote border regions, but also in Mandalay. This constitutes a violation of human rights. The

SLORC is responsible for the acts they created and they need to view the situation clearly.

Another point in the speech is the claim that they have been respecting and observing the provisions of the UN Human Rights Declaration. The speech made reference to human rights having to consider cultural factors and customs. Our view is clear that the UN Declaration on Human Rights has nothing to do with culture and customs: Every person is entitled to human rights. I would like to stress this point categorically. Such a double standard approach to the issue is meaningless and unnatural.

U Ohn Gyaw also claimed that cooperation is being carried out with Professor Yozo Yokota, UN human rights representative. Why then do they refuse Yozo Yokota's request for a meeting with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. We should raise this question. After considering all these factors, we viewed U Ohn Gyaw's speech as insincere and incorrect.

[Correspondent] In his speech, U Ohn Gyaw did not refer to the meeting between Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the SLORC. We would like to know your view on this.

[Sein Win] The international community was expecting U Ohn Gyaw's speech to contain references to the meeting between Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the SLORC's policy on national reconciliation. When the speech ended without any references to this issue after 45 minutes we were very disappointed. In Burma today there are economic, political, and social problems. If these problems are to be addressed, they should first meet with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi who is the leader of the democratic forces, and discuss national reconciliation. When U Ohn Gyaw's speech did not address these issues, doubts about the intention, goodwill, and policies of the SLORC arise and we wonder whether they support national reconciliation or whether they will continue to maintain power for their own personal interests.

Four ABSDF Members Turn In Weapons 12 Sep

BK1210130494 Rangoon THE NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR in English 1 Oct 94 p 7

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Four members of the ABSDF [All Burma Students' Democratic Front] armed group realizing the true attitude of the State Law and Order Restoration Council returned to the legal fold together with arms and ammunition at the Myeik Camp on 12 September.

The four, pvt [privates] Nai Nge, his brother Pein Nge, Myat Soe and Tun Than of the 201 battalion of the ABSDF armed group brought along with them three AK 47 automatics, six magazines, one AK 47 sub-machine gun and 304 rounds of ammunition.

They were accorded a warm welcome by the officials at the camp.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir: Kuwait Not Endangered by Iraq

*BK1210140694 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES
in English 11 Oct 94 p 4*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Langkawi, Mon.—Malaysia does not believe that Kuwait is in any imminent danger of a second invasion from Iraq since the 1990 war, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said today. The Prime Minister said: "They are not that stupid as some people think ... they will not want their country to be destroyed for the second time. "I don't think Kuwait is in danger ... I honestly don't think Kuwait is in danger."

Dr. Mahathir said this at a press conference after declaring the Armed Forces Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] operational here. He was asked to comment on the possibility of another Gulf War following the build up of Iraqi troops along the Kuwaiti border.

Dr. Mahathir then reiterated his call that the United Nations should stop the victimisation of the Iraqis by certain "people" who are pressing for the ouster of the Iraqi Government. He said the people of Iraq should not be made to suffer by imposing sanctions on food and medical supplies just because certain countries in the UN wanted Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to be toppled.

"The sanctions on food and medical supplies have been imposed for four years and I have been informed that about one million children and aged people died due to insufficient food and medical treatment," he added. Dr. Mahathir said toppling a Government was not easy, and advised those out to topple the Iraqi Government to let it fall by itself. "We shouldn't pressure the people by denying them food ... this is not ancient days where you lay siege around the city until they feed on mice. This is modern times, we don't do such things."

On whether Malaysia would take part in military operations against Iraq if the war broke out Dr. Mahathir said: "Malaysia did not participate in the previous operations (1990 Gulf War)." He said if war broke out it could be a result of provocation. "We don't agree with provocation. If they want to topple the Government, don't torture the people."

Dr. Mahathir called on the parties concerned about their interests in Kuwait to instead help the Bosnians. "Why not spend that money in Bosnia and make sure the Serbs do not kill. "I think by comparison to Iraq, the Serbs have killed, displaced and raped more people ... but they don't bother about the Bosnians," he said.

Editorial Defends Rapid Deployment Force

*BK1310095594 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES
in English 12 Oct 94 p 10*

[Editorial: "A Forceful Presence"]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [passage omitted] Perhaps, there lies in certain dictators or powerful nations the need to assert themselves and their countries over the vulnerable and the unprotected in order to nourish their compulsive desire for power. "Power comes from the barrel of a gun," as enunciated by Mao Zedong, encapsulates the militarist ambitions of nations and dictators whose warlike stance and willingness to sacrifice lives for prestige may trundle the comparatively weak and asphyxiate even some signs of independence among benign nation states. While the actions of these powers may be useful in curbing some semblance of adventurism in some nations, the macro perspective is whether bringing the full weight of military power to bear on weaker countries is today necessary, or desired at all, within the framework of a world where international commerce and trade are so dependent on peace and stability as an agent of growth. Military force as opposed to diplomatic parley as an option to resolve conflicts has to be the last resort, for, consultative mechanisms abound to iron out creases in relations.

The ASEAN Regional Forum launched earlier this year to provide an escape hatch to discuss political and security issues before they turn into a crisis, is exemplary. The adoption of ASEAN's Treaty of Amity and Cooperation by the European Union as a basic principle for stability in Europe was seen as an endorsement of ASEAN's strategy for "preventive diplomacy" before fissures developed in regional relationships. Regional resilience too to a certain extent is dependent on domestic strength, the foundations of which are piled on a stable security situation and strengthened by economic prosperity. Each nation in the region needs to be strong in itself to enhance the nexus of regional security.

The existence of the Armed Forces Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) to resolve any domestic or international crisis, if need be, cannot be viewed as sinister tendencies for hegemony, but more as an option for the government to resolve conflicts. The impressive execution of Eksesais Halilintar [Exercise Thunder], the enthusiasm exuded by members of this special force, and the pledges to continue to excel in training even in the wake of limited resources augur well for the future performance of the RDF.

Similarly, the government's commitment to help modernise the armed forces through the purchase of new equipment and the infusion of better educated officers might mistakenly be interpreted in some quarters as preparation for hostilities or to compete with other nations. The region has to draw upon its close relations with its neighbours to deflect any hint of such warmongering, more since the countries in the region now have to increasingly watch out for each other in the context of a scaling down of the U.S. military presence in the area and continued threats of conflicts surfacing in the Asia-Pacific [region] and beyond.

**Reportage on Visit of Bangladesh Leader
Continues**

Economic Relations Discussed

BK1210122194 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Malaysia and Bangladesh must mobilize the resources of the private sector to tap the full potentials for trade and economic opportunities. This was stated by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed. He said Bangladesh's comparative advantages, combined with Malaysia's capital and technological know-how, could provide the basis for new ventures that will benefit both countries.

He made the remarks at a dinner hosted for his Bangladesh counterpart Begum Khalida Ziaur Rahman in Kuala Lumpur last night. Begum Khaleda arrived yesterday for a four-day visit with a 69-member delegation. Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir said Malaysia's relative economic success was attained with the assistance of more technologically advanced nations and developing countries like Bangladesh, which contributed significantly in terms of labor support. As a matter of policy, Malaysia will continue to welcome the entry of manpower from Bangladesh.

Begum Khaleda, in her speech, said Bangladesh would continue to respond positively to Malaysia's requirements for more competitive and disciplined work force. She also [word indistinct] on the business opportunities for Malaysian entrepreneurs in Bangladesh.

Three Agreements Signed

BK1210161094 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1300 GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Malaysia and Bangladesh have signed three agreements to enhance cooperation in investment, youth and sports, and cultural exchange. The agreements were signed after an hour's meeting between Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed and Bangladesh Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Zia. Also present at the meeting held at the Prime Minister's Department in Kuala Lumpur were ministers and officials from both countries. Earlier, Begum Khaleda, who arrived yesterday for a four-day visit, called on Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir at his office for about 45 minutes.

The first agreement to be signed was that on investment guarantee to enhance economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries. Malaysia was represented by International Trade and Industry Minister Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz, while Bangladesh by its foreign minister, A.S.M. Mustafizur Rahman.

Youth and Sports Minister Haji Abdul Ghani Othnan and Mustafizur signed the agreement on youth and sports, while Dewan Bahasa and Pustaka [Language and

Literary Board] Director General Abdul Aziz Derahman and Bangladesh High Commissioner to Malaysia Mahbub Alam signed the agreement on cultural exchange between the two countries. Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir and Begum Khaleda witnessed the signing of the agreements.

Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir and Begum Khaleda also exchanged translated works by writers in their respective countries. They are Anwar Ridwan's novel entitled "The Last Day of an Artist" which is translated into Bengali by the Bangla Academy and [words indistinct] from Bangladesh into Bahasa Melayu [Malay language] by Dewan Bahasa and Pustaka.

Investment in Bangladesh, Guest Workers

BK1310064594 Dhaka Radio Bangladesh Network in English 0130 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bangladesh and Malaysia have agreed to strengthen economic ties through expansion of cooperation in different fields for the mutual benefit of the two countries. The agreement came during formal official talks between the Bangladeshi prime minister, now visiting Malaysia, and her Malaysian counterpart in Kuala Lumpur yesterday. During their talks lasting over an hour, the two prime ministers have also agreed to increase cooperation in the fields of trade and commerce, investment, manpower, education, civil aviation, and religion. The two sides expressed identical view that after the prime minister's visit to Bangladesh last year the Malaysian investors had increased their investment in Bangladesh. The Bangladeshi prime minister's visit to Malaysia will further intensify the process of increased trade, investment, and economic cooperation between the two countries.

About manpower export, the Malaysian prime minister said as a matter of policy his country will give priority to Bangladeshi workers as regards the intake of manpower from abroad. Dr. Mahathir said Malaysia needs a large number of workers and professionals for its socioeconomic development and it will prefer Bangladeshi workers. Describing Bangladeshi workers as disciplined and hardworking, the Malaysian prime minister said his country will continue to welcome manpower from Bangladesh.

Begum Khaleda Ziaur Rahman offered Malaysia trained and qualified professionals from Bangladesh. Besides skilled and unskilled manpower, Begum Ziaur Rahman said, Bangladesh would provide Malaysia with a good number of doctors, engineers, nurses and members of other profession. The Bangladeshi prime minister said her country could provide fiscal incentives to Malaysian investors who will also like to set up export-oriented industries in Bangladesh. The two prime ministers have agreed to further activate the joint committees of the national chamber of commerce and industry. They agreed in principle to introduce regular flights of Malaysian Airlines to Dhaka.

Begum Ziaur Rahman said Bangladesh will extend cooperation to the Institute of Islamic Understanding in Malaysia to help project the correct image of Islam worldwide. During the talks, the Bangladeshi prime minister was assisted by Foreign Minister Mustafizur Rahman, Labor and Manpower Minister Abdul Mannan Bhuiyan and prime minister's special envoy M. Morshed Khan. The Malaysian prime minister was assisted by Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah bin Haji Ahmad Badawi and Minister for International Trade and Industry, Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz.

Meanwhile, Bangladesh and Malaysia have signed three agreements for strengthening their existing cooperation between the two countries. The first agreement on investment promotion and protection was signed to promote and protect mutual investment. The aim of the agreement is to step up Malaysian investment in Bangladesh and the employment of more skilled workers from Bangladesh in Malaysia. The second agreement on youth and sports cooperation was aimed to promote cooperation in the fields of youth and sports. A memorandum of understanding on literature between Bangla Academy and Dewan Bahasa and Pustaka [Language and Literary Board] was also signed.

Minister Views Investment in Manufacturing

BK1310105694 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Oct 94 p 16

[Report by A. Rachel]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Total investments approved in the manufacturing sector for the first eight months of this year came to RM [Malaysian ringgit] 14.87 billion, surpassing the total investments approved for the whole of last year by 8.14 percent. Last year, foreign and local investments amounted to RM13.75 billion. The investments for the period doubled that of the RM7.57 billion recorded for the corresponding period last year.

International Trade and Industry Minister Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz said that investments received so far are a testimony of the fact that Malaysia is a viable manufacturing and export base for a wide range of industries, especially capital and technology intensive industries. She said 512 manufacturing projects were approved during the period this year.

"Of the total, RM7.66 billion were from foreign investors, while the remaining RM7.21 billion came from local investors," she said at the launch of Western Digital (M [Malaysia]) Sdn Bhd's [Private Limited's] hard disk drive plant in Petaling Jaya yesterday. "The electrical and electronics industry continued to attract substantial investments, totalling RM4.56 billion so far this year. Of the total, RM3.52 billion were from foreign investors."

Of the total 512 manufacturing projects approved, 196 factories will export 80 percent or more of their products. Forty-eight of the projects have an investment

value of RM50 million or more each, while another 26 have investments of more than RM100 million each.

"In the first eight months this year, a total of 585 applications with a total investment value of RM15.74 billion was received." Of the total, RM7.86 billion came from local investors and the remaining RM7.88 billion from foreign investors. She said the number of applications received to set up manufacturing facilities in the country was a reflection of the continued interest of investors in Malaysia.

"The government will continue to upgrade existing physical or non-physical infrastructure and support facilities as well as address problems that hamper the momentum of growth and development of the industrial sector."

Attention will also be given to human resources development to meet the demands of new and sophisticated processes and technologies. "We will strengthen the vendor development programme to create the necessary supporting and ancillary manufacturing industries that are vital to the on-going industrial development," she said.

Cambodia

King's Cabinet Criticizes Ex-Australian Envoy

BK1210130994 Phnom Penh AKP in French 0408 GMT 12 Oct 94

[Commuque issued by the Cabinet of King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia in Beijing on 10 October]

[FBIS Translated Text] Phnom Penh 12 Oct (AKP)—The cabinet of His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk, king of Cambodia, is outraged by the slanderous, baseless criticisms, devised to attack our sovereign by His Excellency [H.E.] John Holloway, the former Australian ambassador to Cambodia. These were carried on 5 October by THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and THE AGE of Australia.

It is unthinkable that H.E. Holloway, given the fact that he was posted in Phnom Penh during this crucial period of history, could have forgotten all that the king has done since his return to the country in November 1991.

Everyone agrees to recognize that the monarch has contributed to ensuring the success of the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] mission with his appeal calling on the Cambodian people to elect a constituent assembly and his efforts to prevent the country from slipping back following the elections.

His Majesty is a stabilizing factor for the kingdom. Throughout his life, he has worked to reconcile the Cambodian people. At all times, he advocates the union of all Cambodians regardless of their political persuasion.

Regarding power, our king, having sworn in front of the throne to respect the Constitution, has never dreamt for one instant of retaking it.

We profoundly regret the fact that H.E. Holloway, to whom His Majesty had been very friendly, had chosen this moment to denigrate the king so unjustly. This type of conduct is not worthy of a diplomat of his standing, all the more so since our sovereign is already aged and is ill.

History will not fail to render justice to our sovereign for the good he has done for the kingdom since 1941.

Envoy Report Noted; Successes Seen

BK1310073194 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 12 Oct 94

[“Political commentary:” “What is Important is Our Own Factor”]

[FBIS Translated Text] Australia's SYDNEY MORNING HERALD recently carried an article by former Australian Ambassador to Cambodia John Holloway assessing the Royal Government of Cambodia's leadership. Although Holloway's report is a bit pessimistic it reflects the views, thoughts, and assessment of a foreigner on the situation in general and the leadership of the Royal Government in particular.

It is true that a foreigner cannot understand everything about Cambodia the way Cambodians do. However, some foreigners' views of us are also an eye-opener. If we are faultless, it means we have done nothing. Everyone knows that for over a year the Royal Government of Cambodia has made great efforts to rebuild the country. Because our situation is completely opposite of that facing the Government of Australia or other countries that have everything at their disposal, our Royal Government of Cambodia has adopted a multiparty liberal democracy starting with [words indistinct] law and understanding of the new regime is inadequate, particularly efforts to eliminate hostility and to work together to rebuild the nation. This requires a transitional period and it is during this time that some negative activities have unavoidably taken place. This is a lesson that the Cambodian people learn with the Royal Government about resolving problems and using them as a gauge to measure the competence of government policies. This is a factor which will bring such changes toward the objective that has been set. It is normal that there are some mistakes or occasional failures. These will lead us toward success.

Foreigners who look at and assess the Cambodian situation do so in accordance with their world views. For the Cambodian people who live on Cambodian soil and who have just risen from war, they know that since it has begun work, the Royal Government has moved along the lofty path laid down by His Majesty the King.

At first many people gave the young Royal Government a minimal chance of survival—only a few weeks. It has now been nearly a year since the Royal Government took office, and men and women, admirable for their decent behavior, have performed their work in accordance with the Royal Government's political platform. They are braving a new period for the kingdom and are moving along its development path.

Fighting poverty brings satisfactory results every day. In rural development, for example the rehabilitation of water works, a more than \$300-million project was achieved in 1993 alone with contributions from the international community. In public health infirmaries have been built and vaccination programs set up, and medical staff and doctors trained to treat patients. In agriculture, notable successes have been recorded in rubber plantation, improvement of traditional crops, and promotion of new crops such as palm oil. In industry, a number of factories have been built, some of them textile factories producing clothes. Educational establishments have been opened to the poorest. Foreign investment has created thousands of jobs. Construction and reconstruction of buildings have been (?revived). Wholesale and retail trade have developed in accordance with progress in major townships. In public works, roads, bridges, and dikes have been built. Mine clearing has been undertaken by heroes who have daily provided new farmland. The Army and police, through fraternal cooperation, have ended a major war.

In sum, success has emerged from doing a better job on human rights, basic freedoms, press rights, and in particular readers' rights to have a free press. The Royal Government is active with a strong will to follow the wise and astute advice of His Majesty the King.

Editorial: Khmer Rouge Has ‘Back to the Wall’

BK1210122594 Phnom Penh REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA in Cambodian 12 Oct 94 p 1, 2

[Editorial by Kuntheavi: “Khieu Samphan Brings His Hypocrisy Out Into the Open”]

[FBIS Translated Text] We Cambodians always call those paying lip service a hypocrite. This kind of person, who is morally poisonous and can be dangerous to those who fall into their trap, are very cunning at behaving graciously, seeking pity, and gaining trust. They are also crafty at myriad tricks: they can pretend to cry and laugh at the same time.

Khieu Samphan belongs to this ilk, and everyone should know that his hypocrisy is now very blatant. He has just called on his “patriots” to stand up and fight to purge all the civil servants of the Royal Government of Cambodia completely and dismantle the state authorities in villages, districts, and provinces immediately. According to the terrifying appeal, Khieu Samphan not only wants to crush the structure of a regime but also those serving the regime just as his cabal did between 1975 and 1979.

The appeal completely contradicts Khmer Rouge policy, which always pretends to be patriotic. With the word patriotic, when they destroyed villages belonging to Cambodians from southern Vietnam, the Khmer Rouge used the pretext of pursuing and killing Vietnamese; however, some people did not believe that they attacked, killed, or robbed those Cambodians by mistake. Also with the word patriotic, the Khmer Rouge has successfully hoodwinked some senior officials in Phnom Penh into conducting propaganda to defend the group once in a while. Despite clear evidence showing that the Khmer Rouge has intentionally killed the Cambodian people and destroyed Cambodia and has nurtured the ambition of eradicating the Kingdom of Cambodia, those officials pretend to remain insensitive by further protecting the Khmer Rouge interests.

Nevertheless, even though some people love and defend the Khmer Rouge more than the Khmer Rouge does itself, Khieu Samphan has now blatantly shown his true nature. What he has revealed is their long-term strategy of elimination and killing. Anyway, why is the strategy laid bare?

In view of the strategy, it is evident that the Khmer Rouge has its back to the wall because everything it has planned in the four months has gone awry. It set up the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation on 10 July, only three days after the National Assembly had adopted a bill outlawing it; but the establishment of the provisional government has not caused any concern at all.

Also the major setback suffered by the Khmer Rouge group in its attempt to capture and use the Preah Vihear provincial town as its capital at the end of September constitutes a pressure that has shattered its stratagems. Lately, when the U.S. Office of Cambodian Genocide Investigation began work, the panic-stricken Khmer Rouge declared the creation of a commission to investigate the genocide committed by the United States against the Cambodian people.

Considering those activities by the Khmer Rouge, it is obvious that the group is losing control and is dying in the trap of its own strategy. The trap of the strategy is shown by Khieu Samphan's own hypocrisy.

Indonesia

Editorial Questions U.S Motives in Haiti

BK1310094394 Jakarta *KOMPAS* in Indonesian
21 Sep 94 p 4

[Editorial: "Can The United States Truly and Solely Restore Democracy?"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpts] We are relieved that the United States military invasion of Haiti was called off just after President Clinton issued the order even though

U.S. fighter aircraft were already heading toward the small island republic in the Caribbean.

Former President Jimmy Carter, Senator Sam Nunn, and General Colin Powell, the former chief of staff of the United States Armed Forces should be complimented for their success in achieving a peaceful settlement with Lieutenant General Raoul Cedras, the leader of Haiti's military regime. [passage omitted]

Apart from this, the Clinton administration was also spared being confronted with an embarrassing situation. The saying is true: Victory does not indicate supremacy, while defeat is not a disgrace. A political question thus arises: What grounds and rights does a superpower, such as the United States, have to involve itself in trying to restore democracy? [passage omitted]

Regardless of the UN Security Council's decision to legitimize action to topple the military regime and reinstate the elected government of President Jean Bertrand Aristide, people are questioning the prerogative of a superpower to intervene militarily in a small nation. Besides, Haiti does not pose a threat to U.S. national security—except for the exodus of Haitians due to the U.S. imposition of economic sanctions.

We are deeply impressed by Jimmy Carter's determination and fair [preceding word in English] perception on the issue of human rights. When criticized on why the settlement did not include the departure of General Cedras and his comrades from the country, Carter replied: Is it in accordance with human rights to force a person to leave his country?

This reply was more ironic given that one of the reasons for the proposed U.S. military invasion was the serious abuse of human rights in Haiti. Human rights is very honorable to a person's dignity; therefore, they should be upheld and advocated. [passage omitted]

Democracy remains as it always has. Everyone yearns for a government which is for the people, by the people, and of the people. Democracy has become a complex issue as in the case of Haiti where only the issues of democracy and human rights were highlighted.

It was former President Jimmy Carter who stressed more deeply the issues of complexity, dimension, and nuance regarding the problem. According to his statement, one of the problems is the continuing division and polarization of the seven million Haitians—the republic being one of the black republics situated in the Americas. [passage omitted]

Among other things, Jimmy Carter feared an outbreak of violence among the Haitians themselves.

Democracy has an influence on the government and its administration. Democracy can only be determined by the presence of ideas, culture, and a democratic infrastructure among the people. [passage omitted]

More complexities, opinions, and emotions could be aroused and intensified with the U.S. military intervention in Haiti. This is because such an intervention involves another country, race, and region. All issues should be clarified and made more transparent.

This is our consideration regarding other countries and their people. Likewise, they will make similar judgments concerning us. This is one of the implications and consequences in the era of information and globalization. Unavoidably, all nations and their people are directed toward becoming more transparent. No country and its people can exist alone.

Iranian President Arrives, Welcomed by Suharto

BK1310061694 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0500 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] President Suharto and Vice President Sutrisno welcomed Iranian President Hashemi-Rafsanjani with a 21-gun salute at the Merdeka Palace grounds at 1140 West Indonesian Time [0440 GMT] today. The Iranian president is on a three-day visit to Indonesia.

Alatas Declines Comment on New Malaysian Force

BK1210161394 Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian 1357 GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Jakarta, 12 Oct (ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas refused to comment on the formation of the Rapid Deployment Force (RDP) by the Malaysian Armed Forces because he considered that to be Malaysia's internal affair. "I have no comment. This is Malaysia's internal affair. Why do you make a fuss about it? Is this not Malaysia's internal affair?" Alatas said to newsmen in Jakarta today after he attended the plenary session of the House of Representatives.

"Do you want Indonesia to set up the RDP as well? That is Malaysia's affair. We should refrain from making any comment," Alatas said seriously. He said: "If we were to set up the RDP and someone else commented on it, I am sure we would feel uneasy about it."

Responding to reporters, Alatas said that Malaysia's formation of the RDP is not related to the overlapping claims on the Sipadan and Ligitan Islands, which have been accorded a status quo. "No, there is no connection with that. It is totally Malaysia's internal affair and we should not make any comment," he reiterated. He said that the issue of the disputed Sipadan and Ligitan Islands will be discussed further at the ministerial level. "The issue has in fact been discussed by the heads of government, and we have agreed to explore further action. There has, thus far, been no follow-up, however," Alatas concluded. [passage omitted]

Editorial Views Jakarta's Role in APEC Meet

BK1210121194 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 6 Oct 94 p 2

[Editorial: "APEC and Its Problems"]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Time flies, and unnoticed, next month will be November when APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] leaders will hold their summit in Bogor. Various analysts and countries have made projection to face the APEC conferences and summit. Some ASEAN countries worry by regarding APEC as a threat to them because their industries have not the adequate competitive power causing a deficit to their balance of trade.

Such worries are reasonable, have its grounds, if APEC's decisions only create profits to some countries. But we should remember that APEC was born for the sake of common interest. APEC will have no purpose to widen the gap between the world trading countries, not to create increasingly richer and increasingly poorer countries. Therefore, it was reasonable that Malaysia wanted APEC to be a consultative forum only, not to be a formal institution. But we should appreciate the statement given by the Vice President of the U.S. National Committee for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation that the presence or existence of APEC is not meant to wipe out the role of ASEAN. It is just to challenge ASEAN to be an instrument of the collective strength of the six member countries in facing the free trade. He affirmed that it's not so much the individual strength of each ASEAN country that becomes the supporting factor but the geographical location of ASEAN which is very potential to become the centre of APEC's activities. [passage omitted]

The role of Indonesia, a country with many experiences, is to be the leader of developing countries in the international forum. So RI [Republic of Indonesia] will be very decisive in playing the role as the mediator between APEC and non-APEC members.

NAM Executive Hails Convergence of Views

BK1110114494 Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian 0616 GMT 11 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Denpasar, 11 October—The Bali Declaration adopted by the conference of Non-aligned Movement [NAM] ministers of agriculture and food affairs in Bali will strengthen the position of NAM and other developing countries when facing developed countries, including the Group of Seven.

"The Bali Declaration constitutes a convergence of views among NAM members and other developing countries," said Nana Sutresna, head of the NAM Executive Committee in Nusa Dua, Bali, Tuesday. Speaking to reporters during recess, he said closer agreement and cooperation will automatically strengthen the position of nonaligned and other developing countries in facing developed countries.

Nana Sutresna, who is also deputy chief of the Indonesian delegation to the conference, said there are many economic problems originating from developed countries, but he stressed that a confrontational approach against developed countries will not produce positive results.

Under Indonesia's leadership, the NAM has changed from confrontation to cooperation, which is more successful. This can be seen by the success in reducing developing countries' debts by 70 percent. He added that developed countries, such as the Netherlands and Japan, expressed their desire to assist developing countries by financing training programs for farmers from developing countries to be held in Indonesia. [passage omitted]

*** President Warns Against Religious Discord**

94SE0235B Jakarta *SUARA PEMBARUAN* in Indonesian 21 Aug 94 pp 1, 15

[Text] Jakarta, 21 Aug—President Suharto said that differences of religion, belief, and religious doctrine should not divide the Indonesian people or cause enmity among us. "Remembering the pluralism of our nation, I never tire of reminding us, especially our national leaders—formal and nonformal—and, particularly, religious leaders, that we must maintain harmony."

The chief of state said this Friday night, 19 August, at the State Palace in his speech commemorating the Prophet Muhammad's birthday. The meaning of Mohammad's birthday had been presented by Surjadi Soedirdja, governor of the Jakarta DKI [Special Capital Area].

The president said that Indonesia is a pluralistic nation ethnically, racially, pluralistic in tradition and language, and in religion and belief. In religious life, this is apparent through the presence of several religions and with different persuasions within each religion. "I want to take this opportunity to note the historical development of religion. Disputes among various persuasions and beliefs within a single religious community often have been sharper and more serious than differences among religions," the chief of state said.

Religion, according to President Suharto, involves very personal convictions and relationships between man and God. "Therefore, as I have said repeatedly, the government will not, and cannot possibly, interfere in the internal affairs of religions, whether beliefs, methods of worship, or religious organizations. Our constitution clearly guarantees freedom of religion and the liberty to conduct worship according to religion and belief. The MPR [People's Consultative Council], as the highest state institution, has emphasized that freedom of religion, not state or community, is the most basic of rights received from God," President Suharto said.

For us in the Islamic community, freedom of religion is greatly respected. There is no intimidation in religion, as stressed in the Koran. In fact, God ordered the Prophet Muhammad to act fairly toward non-Muslims. The Koran forbids us to act unfairly even toward those we hate. This is one of the clear expressions of the Prophet's mission, which has brought mercy to humanity," the chief of state said.

The Indonesian people give thanks to God that our forefathers have formulated and bequeathed a national

ideology, Pancasila. This national ideology is founded on values of the One God and a just and civilized humanity. That is the reason Pancasila provides a strong foundation for ensuring that pluralism in religious life does not cause division. "Our constitution, which is based on Pancasila, mandates that we firmly guarantee freedom of religion."

"We are also thankful that our Prophet has prepared us for facing differences among ourselves. He stressed that differences are a blessing, provided, of course, we are skillful and wise in handling them. For that, we need an attitude of humility, wisdom, and patience. As I said earlier, our Prophet is the main example of such exalted attitudes," President Suharto said.

"Our religion also teaches that differences and pluralism should be developed as an incentive to each to do good to our fellows. Indeed, our religion repeatedly recommends that we be good in all things so that we may compete with one another in doing good. I feel it is very appropriate for us to meditate on this together at this time when we as a nation are determined to rescue from the abyss of poverty our brothers still living in need of everything," the chief of state added.

For Muslims, the challenge to eliminate poverty is a responsibility that involves the values and substance of religion. "Our prophet reminded us that poverty may produce unbelief. Our sin is very great if our brothers shackled by poverty are plunged into unbelief because of the economic pressures they suffer."

"I feel that this is a very pressing, inescapable responsibility. We have no choice but to work hard to mobilize and direct all the potential and capability of the Muslim community and the nation to free our brothers from poverty. We do this in the effort to build families that are prosperous materially and spiritually. For us as Muslims, this is simultaneously a national task and a religious responsibility," said President Suharto.

*** Paper Stresses Importance of 'Just Economy'**

94SE0235C Jakarta *SUARA PEMBARUAN* in Indonesian 22 Aug 94 p 2

[Unsigned editorial: "Growth Yet To Help Poor"]

[Text] Guided by the experience of the industrialized countries, economic growth is seen as undeniably the central force in development, which in turn makes possible the process of social change. Capital investment—from national savings or foreign capital investment, loan aid from international financial institutions, or bilateral aid and technology transfer—is then viewed as the driving force of economic growth. As a foundation for development planning, technocratic policy models such as the trickle-down effect, science and technology orientation, and efficiency and productivity, emerge in turn as principal tools for driving the economic growth process.

Such economic development strategy generally is also backed by influential international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and others. Usually, the strategies developing countries are expected to accommodate are liberalization of imports and a free flow of foreign exchange. These are accompanied by IMF recommendations oriented to limitation of credit, imposition of high interest rates, elimination of subsidies, increases in tax rates, adjustment of prices of public facilities and comparative advantage—namely low worker wages—and maintenance of cheap natural resources. A development model like this is generally the one used by most countries in the Third World.

Economic growth as believed in by developing countries, including Indonesia, is based on the assumption that first there is a need to create a basis of production through accumulation of capital, and only when that process is complete can equitable distribution be realized through what is known as the trickle-down effect.

Many economic observers in Indonesia, however, are beginning to doubt this theory as they look at physical factors as indicators of social change, which they measure by quantitative empirical methods. It turns out that there has not been much of the expected change. If that conclusion is right, it is not surprising that the issue of economic and social disparity has recently surfaced again.

In this context, several senior economic observers, such as Prof. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, have revealed their views on phenomena of disparity that are characteristic of the national economy. Prof. Sumitro recently said that the Indonesian economy now needs a balancing force to eliminate the influence of the control of most assets and opportunities by a few private sector economic players.

Meanwhile, Dr. Ali Wardhana said at a recent meeting of the Minister-Level Conference of Nonaligned Movement Countries in Jakarta that although reformation of the Indonesian economy has been under way for a decade, structural adjustment still needs more focused handling. Such handling must be oriented toward price policies, market mechanisms, and public institutions.

A classic problem is that the economic growth strategy does not show how the growth is distributed and who will actually enjoy it. It may be that the economic growth reflected in the increased national income is hiding the fact that the position of the poor has not improved. This is because the economic growth process embodies only one component, namely an increase in evenly distributed real per capita income.

In the midst of all the discussion of disparity, which of course includes disparity among economic players and social disparity, the several aspects of growth and equitable distribution emphasized in President Suharto's state address to the DPR-RI [Indonesian Parliament] on 16 August certainly attracted our attention. He said that

every effort, all resources and potential, and every policy must be oriented toward a just economy.

Such a just economy, in the wider context encompassed by the Development Trilogy, has always been the foundation of each GBHN [Broad Outline of State Policy]. Ideally, these three related elements are implied in the meaning of a just economy. Simply spelled out, our efforts are not to be directed toward achieving economic growth alone, but a just growth. Equitable distribution is not merely distribution, but a just distribution in the sense of a real trickling down of prosperity to the bottom. Similarly, national stability is not just any kind of stability that may be achieved, but stability that gives attention to core values with humanitarian dimensions.

Import Duty Break on Aircraft Parts Extended

BK1210121394 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 6 Oct 94 p 9

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Jakarta (JP)—Minister of Finance Mar'ie Muhammad has issued a ruling, extending the duty exemption on imports of components for repair and maintenance of aircraft for another year.

Agus Haryanto, a spokesman for the ministry, said yesterday that the ruling, which took effect on August 14, also includes the repair and maintenance of Indonesian airplanes overseas. He said that the import tax immunity remains essential to support the aircraft maintenance industry in the country and to improve flight services to the public.

Components covered by the duty exemption ruling include parts of aircraft body, rocket propelling engines and telecommunication equipment.

Agus said that the ruling will not affect the general import tariff regulations because the tax facility is issued only for repair and maintenance purposes.

Aircraft companies should apply for the import tax exemption to the director general of excise and duty, which will award the facility on behalf of the finance minister, he said.

Military Plans To Buy UK Hawk Fighter Planes

BK1210131194 Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian 0953 GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Jakarta, 12 Oct (ANTARA)—Indonesia will soon purchase fighter planes from Britain to strengthen the Republic of Indonesia Armed Forces (ABRI), but the Rapier guided missile will not be included.

"We will be signing an agreement on the purchase," General Feisal Tanjung, commander of the armed forces, told reporters after he accompanied the British chief of defense, Marshal Peter Inge, on a courtesy call to President Suharto at the Bina Graha Presidential Office

in Jakarta today. Feisal said that if the country's financial situation permits, ABRI will buy more Hawk fighters beyond the 20 aircraft already acquired. Inge said he will be glad if ABRI can buy more defense equipment from Britain. "The more the better," he added. [passage omitted]

Ministers Review Switzerland Trade, Investment
*BK1210134894 Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian 1110
GMT 11 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Jakarta, 11 Oct (ANTARA)—Jean- Pascal Delamuraz, leader of the Swiss trade delegation, said that there is a large market in Switzerland for Indonesian products, especially manufactured items and services. [passage omitted]

Delamuraz, who is also chief of the Swiss Department of Public Economy, said that lower tariffs were set several years ago for Indonesian goods. The lower excise taxes and other customs duties were expected to smooth the export process. [passage omitted]

Indonesia's small volume of exports to Switzerland is reflected in the 1992 and 1993 totals, which stood at only 89.5 million and 98.4 million Swiss francs omitted] The volume of Swiss investment in Indonesia is only US\$580 million, and Switzerland ranks 12th among investors in Indonesia. [passage omitted]

Students Charged With Defamation Freed
*BK1310111594 Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian 1501
GMT 12 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Jakarta, 12 October (ANTARA)—Four students, who were jailed for defaming the president, were finally released from the Salemba State Detention Center and the Pondok Bambu State Detention Center on Wednesday after the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia ordered that the convicts Suwito, M. Rifki, Roy John Ratag, and Sri Martiana be released for the sake of law.

"Their release was confirmed after Suyatmi S.H. [academic title], director for criminal affairs of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, sent a telegram to the Jakarta chapter of the Legal Aid Board, which provides legal counseling to the convicts, ordering that the convicts be released on Wednesday," Denny Christiano, acting public relations officer of the Jakarta chapter of the Legal Aid Board, told ANTARA on Wednesday.

According to Denny, the four convicts were released from the Salemba State Detention Center and the Pondok Bambu State Detention Center (for women) at 1500 West Indonesian Standard Time following earlier confusion over the date of their release. [passage omitted]

Philippines

Peacekeeping Force Leaves for Puerto Rico

*BK1310060494 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English
0230 GMT 13 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] An advance team of six police officers left last night for Puerto Rico en route to Haiti before the main bulk of the Philippine contingent leaves on Saturday. The contingent will be headed by Superintendent Jose Dalumpines, chief of the PNP's [Philippine National Police] alleged special action force. The Filipino monitors were all part of the last batch of PNP personnel sent to the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia.

During the send-off ceremony in Malacanang [presidential office] yesterday, the president reminded the Filipino police monitors that they were chosen from the cream of the crop in the PNP who will represent the country in the eyes of the international community.

Article Calls Haiti's Aristide U.S. 'Poodle'

*BK1310100794 Quezon City MALAYA in English
8 Oct 94 p 4*

[Article by J.V. Cruz]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [passage omitted] As we predicted, President Ramos has succumbed to pressure to send 300 Filipino police to Haiti to serve as part of the U.N. "peace-keeping" force there. Although the United States moves in that country are shielded by a U.N. Security Council resolution, the truth is that it is the Americans and the Americans alone who are calling all the shots and directing the maneuvers aimed at restoring their poodle, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to the presidency. All the other nations "cooperating" with the U.N. decree are doing so under U.S. pressure. They're also, like Aristide, poodles.

Ramos announced his stand at a meeting of the joint executive-legislative advisory council the other day. He didn't ask for a vote, however, but will do so early next week. Already, some legislators, notably Sen. Arturo Tolentino, have warned him he will need an act of Congress to be able to lawfully dispatch the Filipino contingent.

The likelihood, however, is that there won't be enough legislators with the guts and gumption to oppose Mr. Ramos and prevent him from going ahead with this idiotic enterprise. It is idiotic because the whole world will wonder what the hell we are doing trying to establish and keep the peace in Haiti when our own country is one of the most lawless in the world. As we said in a previous piece: "The peace and order problem you should concern yourself with is right here, Mr. President. Here is the slaying, kidnapping, rape, holdup, robbery; you name it, we've got it. Why do we have to go to Haiti?

But we also know why he has to kiss U.S. ass and do as he is told. "Ramos' pal Bill Clinton is coming to Manila on a visit in November," we said in the same column, "and Haiti is Clinton's current plaything. He has asked Eddie to join him in his Haiti adventure, and the latter is afraid that if he refuses Bill may just indulge himself with a monumental sulk and cancel the visit. Now that would be the end of the world for Fidel V. Ramos."

The members of Congress should take their cue from Senator Tolentino and insist that all foreign adventures, such as declaring war and committing Filipino contingents to duties abroad, need the legislature's authorization. The Constitution mandates that only Congress can declare war. This is a provision we have copied bodily from the U.S. constitution. The U.S. Congress, however, through neglect, indifference or surrender to executive pressure has allowed this provision to be honored more in the breach than in the observance, so that U.S. presidents have freely committed U.S. forces to large scale combat (Vietnam) and carried out invasions (Grenada and Panama) without bothering to seek and obtain legislative consent.

The Philippine Congress runs the risk of having its similar powers eroded if, like its U.S. counterpart, it allows the president to run roughshod over the Constitution and ignore it. It was already remiss in asserting its authority when he dispatched a peacekeeping unit to Cambodia not too long ago. A few more cases like that one of forfeiting its rights and powers and it may as well dissolve itself for having become useless and inutile.

Editorial Chides Ramos

*BK1310104794 Quezon City MALAYA in English
9 Oct 94 p 4*

[Editorial: "Haiti Isn't Cambodia"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A ridiculous campaign is underway to persuade the public that the circumstances which justified sending a Filipino contingent of "peace-keepers" to Cambodia are similarly present in Haiti. Therefore, the argument goes, the Philippine Government is under the same moral and legal obligation as a member of the UN to respond affirmatively to its request for the dispatch of Filipino policemen to that Caribbean country.

The argument is full of holes. Firstly, the UN call for a multinational peacekeeping force to be mobilized in Cambodia was a genuine international effort, while the Haiti undertaking is a purely and totally American initiative. Besides the Caribbean states, the United States is the only country that gives a damn what happens in Haiti. But by twisting arms, it succeeded in obtaining a Security Council resolution calling for a UN peacekeeping operation in that miserable country.

Secondly, the UN resolution on Cambodia defining the objectives of the peacekeeping forces there was clear-cut. These were to monitor and maintain the cease-fire

between the warring factions and prepare the country for democratic elections that would usher in a democratic government. In contrast, what are the UN units in Haiti supposed to do? Until now the Americans themselves still have no clear idea what their 20,000 troops are there for. And both houses of the U.S. Congress, this early, have already passed almost identical resolutions calling for those troops to be shipped out of Haiti "as soon as possible." The unspoken addendum is that the United States will leave it to those bastards naive enough to heed the peacekeeping invitation to clean up the mess and get themselves killed.

Thirdly, and most importantly, Haiti is half a world away from the Philippines, while Cambodia is right in our backyard. Nothing that has happened in Haiti all these past years it has been in turmoil and in crisis has affected us, and nothing that can possibly happen there will affect us now or in the future. So, why are we interfering?

Cambodia, on the other hand, is in our region, and what happens in our backyard is of concern and importance to us, because any fallout could and in all probability would affect us. The chap who lives on Herran (or Pedro Gil) street in Paco [a town in Manila] has every reason to run over and see how he can be of help if a house just around the corner on Penafrancia goes up in flames. But he's got to be a mental case if, hearing of a fire in Binondo, he rushes over in a pickup truck loaded with barrels of water to help put it out.

This is what President Ramos, with his insistence on sending a unit of 300 Filipino police to Haiti, wants to make of his country: a mental case. A weirdo. **Ramos should do it alone, and not drag others along.**

Palestinian Says Manila Embassy To Close

*BK1310110594 Quezon City MALAYA in English
10 Oct 94 p 2*

[Report by Jean Magdaraog]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Palestine is closing down its Manila Embassy that was established in 1990. Ambassador Amer S. Odeh, outgoing Palestine ambassador to the Philippines, said over the weekend. Odeh said the move is part of the "diplomatic restructuring" brought about by the peace accord between Palestine and Israel.

The ambassador paid a farewell call at Malacanang Friday, during which he expressed his gratitude for the support the Philippines gave in the Palestinians' quest for sovereignty the past years. Odeh said Palestine will be represented in the country by a nonresident ambassador who will be based in Jakarta, Indonesia. He said Palestine has to reduce its embassies abroad because it needs its officials to help put up the new state.

At the same time, President Ramos invited Palestinian Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat to visit the Philippines, saying the country is a friendly base for

Palestine's efforts to normalize relations with other countries. [passage omitted]

Government-NDF Talks Resume in Netherlands

BK1210102094 Quezon City PTV-4 Television Network in Tagalog 0500 GMT 12 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The preliminary talks between the government and National Democratic Front [NDF] peace panels have started in the Netherlands. The government panel is headed by chief government negotiator Howard Dee while the NDF is headed by Luis Jalandoni.

Dee said that his group is ready to listen to whatever the NDF's position is because peace is the government's main agenda. Dee expressed confidence that the third part of the preliminary talks will eliminate all the obstacles in achieving a final peace agreement between the government and NDF. He added that the current talks may last until the last day of this week.

MNLF Denies Reports of Troop, Arms Buildup

BK1310101894 Quezon City MALAYA in English 9 Oct 94 p 3

[Report by Minnie Cadelina]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] denied charges by the military that it has stepped up its recruitment and rearming program in violation of a cease-fire agreement.

In a meeting Friday night with Sen. Santanina Rasul Lakas [Power of the Nation], MNLF leaders said the military must have mistaken their training activities for building up of forces.

Tham Manjoorsa and Yusof Jikiri, chiefs of staff of the Bangsa Moro Armed Forces, said the MNLF has not committed any act that would jeopardize ongoing peace negotiations.

Defense Secretary Renato de Villa said military intelligence reports showed the MNLF has been building up its troops and arms.

Manjoorsa and Jikiri said they have not recruited any members or bought any new weapons. They said they have been conducting training operations, an undertaking allowed under the cease-fire agreement. "It is stated in the agreement and its ground rules the MNLF is entitled to conduct training program. In fact, just last week we went to Basilan to attend a closing ceremony of a training exercise," Jikiri said. Manjoorsa also branded as "pure fabrication" reports that there has been a landing of firearms in Mindanao for the MNLF.

Manjoorsa said the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, a breakaway Muslim rebel group, has adopted a "wait-and-see attitude" on the progress of the peace talks but has promised to respect whatever decision is reached by the government and the MNLF panel.

The MNLF has also complained about alleged violations by the government of the cease-fire agreement. Abdul Sahrin, chair of the MNLF panel to the Joint Cease-fire Committee, has said he has received a report of a "misencounter" when government troops unknowingly entered an MNLF territory last Wednesday in Upper Silangkapan town in Basilan.

Incentives Approved for Central Luzon Firms

BK1310104094 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 8 Oct 94 p 22

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Business projects put up in Bataan, Pampanga, Tarlac, and Zambales but registered with the Board of Investments (BOI) will be entitled to tax holidays and other incentives usually enjoyed only by pioneer projects, Trade and Industry Secretary Rizalino S. Navarro said yesterday.

This tax privilege aims to help these provinces attract investors by reducing the initial money needed to start up or expand projects and by increasing the rewards on invested funds, Navarro said. These four provinces have been affected by lava flowing from Pinatubo. Navarro said these provinces needed the incentives as additional advantage to offer to companies deciding on a location for their factories.

According to Navarro, there is a mind-set among investors that the entire Central Luzon is inhospitable to investments.

A survey by Filipino and Japanese experts that drafted the Central Luzon Development Plan estimated that no more than 4 percent of the four provinces is affected by lava flows.

The BOI incentives will be available starting on the last week of this month, or about 15 days after the BOI formally amended the 1994 Investment Priorities Plan.

The four provinces were included in the list of provinces considered by the BOI and the National Economic and Development Authority as "less-developed areas."

The tax holidays refer mainly to exemption from payment of income tax as well as taxes and duties on the importation of equipment, Navarro said. The capital equipment incentives will expire on 31 December 1994, for all BOI projects, unless Congress extends the date. The income tax holiday will be enjoyed by investors for six years compared to four for non-pioneer projects.

On top of incentives for pioneer enterprises, registered enterprises in less developed areas may deduct all costs incurred for necessary and major infrastructure works.

Under the Omnibus Investments Code, this privilege will apply to those undertaken with the prior approval of the BOI and other government agencies concerned.

There are now 30 less developed areas listed by BOI. The criteria include low per capita gross domestic product,

low level of investments, high rate of unemployment or underemployment, and low level of infrastructure development.

Thailand

Chamlong To Reconsider Cabinet Reshuffle List

*BK1310040894 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
13 Oct 94 pp 1,3*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Phalang Tham Party leader Chamlong Simuang yielded to demands last night from seven ministers facing the loss of their portfolios and 16 MPs [Members of Parliament] to reconsider the reshuffle of the party's cabinet line-up. [passage omitted]

The 23 "rebels" successfully forced Maj Gen [Major General] Chamlong to call a meeting of all 40 party MPs except Bunchu Rotchanasathian and Dr Udomsin Sisaengnam to consider their demands for a review of the cabinet changes. The meeting decided the executive committee should convene another meeting, scheduled for this morning at Ratchawat, to reconsider the list.

A party source said the final decision would still depend on the executive committee. The source said the rebels especially Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri, appeared satisfied they had succeeded in forcing Maj Gen Chamlong to consider their demands. [passage omitted] He said the rebels were demanding that the two outsiders, telecommunications tycoon Thaksin Chinnawat and former Bangkok Bank executive president Wichit Suraphongchai, and non-MP Ruangwit Dutsadisoraphot, Seri Phatthanaphanchai, and Lt Gen Bowon Ngamkasem be removed from the list of cabinet nominees. [passage omitted]

The source said Maj Gen Chamlong would only be willing to change two or three posts—Mr Seri, Lt Gen Bowon, and MP Phongsak Intharaphanit. Mr Seri is expected to be replaced by Udon Tantisunthon and Lt Gen Bowon by Bangkok MP Rot Wiphatphumiprathet. The source said Maj Gen Chamlong would not back down on his appointment of Mr Thaksin and Dr Wichit.

A cloud hangs over Mr Phongsak as he has been accused indirectly by outgoing Deputy Education Minister Adison Phiengket of having embezzled part of his MP Development Fund allocation. Mr Adison did not name the person he was referring to but it is understood he was alluding to Mr Phongsak. A committee will be appointed to look into the charge.

Maj Gen Chamlong said after last night's meeting the dissident MPs were satisfied with the meeting outcome. He said the list would be reconsidered by the executive committee for the sake of unity, but he stressed that not every name on the list would be changed and the party would not turn away outsiders who are capable of assuming cabinet posts.

The PDP leader said the party regulations still gave weight to resolutions adopted by the executive committee. He said criticisms of the party resulting from the conflict over the cabinet list were increasing and so the conflict must be put to an end quickly.

No changes would be made should the executive committee decide to reendorse the list. "It is not possible to please everybody," he said.

The PDP held two meetings at Parliament yesterday, one in the morning and another in the evening. At the meetings the outgoing ministers and dissatisfied MPs attacked the party and Maj Gen Chamlong for nominating five non-MPs to the Cabinet.

Sources said Sqn Ldr Prasong and Transport and Communications Minister Winai Somphong were strongly opposed to the outsiders named to replace them. Col Winai demanded outright that an MP be named to his post. The sources said Maj Gen Chamlong stood firm by his choice of Mr Thaksin and Dr Wichit since he believed only Sqn Ldr Prasong and Col Winai opposed them. But he may yield and replace the three other non-MPs and Mr Phongsak as a compromise in an effort to end the conflict. [passage omitted]

Deputy Premier Possible Expressway Chief

*BK1310080294 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
13 Oct 94 p 1*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Expressway and Rapid Transit Authority [ETA] Governor Sukhawit Rangsithphon has accepted an offer from New Aspiration Party leader Chawalit Yongchayut to become deputy prime minister. An ETA official said yesterday Mr Sukhawit had been approached to take the position some time ago but only accepted last Saturday. [passage omitted]

Mr Sukhawit's dealings with Gen Chawalit date back to when the latter, as army commander-in-chief, launched the Green Northeast project aimed at reforesting degraded forests in the Northeast. Mr Sukhawit at the time was a senior executive with Caltex Thailand, a financial supporter of the project. He is regarded as a trusted friend of Gen Chawalit.

Paper Backs Chamlong

*BK1310083494 Bangkok THE NATION in English
13 Oct 94 p A6*

[Editorial: "Ability To Contribute Should Be Only Criteria For Cabinet"]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Maj Gen Chamlong Simuang's decision to bring as many as non-MPs, including a well-known business tycoon and a banker, into Phalang Tham Party's new Cabinet line-up was nothing short of a political bombshell. [passage omitted]

It was the choice of Thaksin Chinnawat and Dr Wichit Suraphongchai—the former for the foreign affairs portfolio and the latter communications—which has become the subject of most intense debate. [passage omitted]

Phalang Tham's lame duck Cabinet members have helped intensify the campaign against these "outsiders". Though political etiquette requires them to restrain their temerity in defying the Cabinet shake-up, their opposition to Chamlong's recruitment of the non-MPs is an unmistakable message that their struggle to save their necks is not yet over. Press reports have put Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri under the spotlight as the rallying point for the disgruntled Phalang Tham MPs. [passage omitted]

While we may question Chamlong's method of management, it would be totally unfair to reject his choice of the "outsiders" as many of Phalang Tham members have. For months, there had been speculation that the day Chamlong joined the Cabinet—which he now will as deputy prime minister—would mark the beginning of the end of the Chuan coalition.

Critics predicted that Chamlong would be bent on creating trouble in order to make himself a hero out of political turmoil. Chamlong's new list of Cabinet, however, has put a damper on this theory. The Phalang Tham leader definitely did not take all the trouble to track down non-MPs qualified enough to represent his party in the administration only to see it crumble in a matter of months. Like all the other political parties, Phalang Tham also has its eye on the next general election. And there is no reason to question Chamlong's intention to help this current administration survive long enough to score some major achievements that its partners, especially Phalang Tham, can boast about on the campaign trail.

It is understandable that some incumbent Phalang Tham Cabinet members are upset about having to lose their jobs. But the manner in which they and their supporters are reacting to the prospect is hard to defend. Some have gone as far as challenging the shake-up decision made by Phalang Tham's executive committee while others have begun making dooms day predictions about the party. They are the same people who kept preaching for the past two years that good politicians should not monopolize their office.

A lot of questions have been raised about the backgrounds of the would-be Cabinet members of Phalang Tham Party, particularly Thaksin because of his business background. Some of them are legitimate. But questions about his ability to handle his new responsibilities are simply too premature. To be fair to the young entrepreneur, his record is no worse than those who have held high office before him. The same can also be said of ex-banker Wichit. Haven't we seen politicians with much more questionable backgrounds come to power without a single outcry from fellow MPs? [passage omitted]

* 'Source' Comments on Insurance, U.S. Pressure
94SE0247D Bangkok LAK THAI 14-20 Aug 94 p 31

[FBIS Translated Text] There is a growing awareness that the GATT agreement among member countries will have the effect of lowering trade barriers and opening the door to business even wider, particularly with respect to various services that the United States has its eye on. The United States hopes to use this opportunity provided by GATT to penetrate trading partners even more deeply. Thailand is one of those trading partners that the United States has its eye on, particularly with respect to financial services.

A news source said that the United States is interested in financial services, including banks, finance companies, securities companies, and insurance companies, because it believes that it is prepared and that it has a great advantage in such services. Moreover, these types of businesses do not require large amounts of capital to expand business. At the same time, those businesses can earn huge amounts of money for the foreign companies. Thus, the United States is placing much emphasis on this.

"Take the insurance business, for example. The United States has been pressuring the Thai government for a long time in an attempt to obtain permission to open more AIA branches. Even during the time of the Prem administration, attempts to do this were made several times without success. But now that GATT has provided it with a favorable opportunity, the United States is once again taking aggressive steps. The U.S. secretary of the treasury and assistant secretary of the treasury have been sent here several times to discuss this matter with the Chuan administration."

The news source said that because of the aggressive posture taken by the United States with respect to the insurance business, Thai insurance groups have had to make preparations to deal with the serious conflict that will arise next year. During the past 2-3 years, the AIA has grown bigger and bigger and taken a greater and greater market share, taking almost 50 percent of the market. The 11 Thai life insurance companies have had to divide the remaining 50 percent of the market among themselves. Thus, Thai insurance companies are making a great effort to expand their business activities before the AIA has a chance to penetrate the market even more using the conditions set by GATT.

The news source said that the Thai Life Insurance Company, which is considered to be one Thailand's vanguard companies, has undergone a major restructuring since making major mistakes and falling behind during the past 1-2 years. Now, following that major reorganization, the market share of the Thai Life Insurance Company has risen to more than 40 percent. Figures for the first half of 1994 show that the market share of the Thai Insurance Group has risen to 44.44 percent, which is almost on a par with that of the AIA, which has a market share of 48 percent.

"Actually, the Thai Insurance Group once stood shoulder to shoulder with the AIA, but because of internal problems, particularly personnel problems, the operational results of this insurance group declined greatly, with its market share declining from more than 40 percent to only about 30 percent. It let the AIA take over. But now, it is catching up with the AIA once again."

The news source said that the reason why the Thai Insurance Company has been able to catch up to the AIA again is that besides the fact that the Thai Insurance Company has made internal changes, the AIA has been expelled from the Thai Life Insurance Association. Because of this, people are not sure if they will have problems if something happens. Another reason is that the other Thai life insurance companies have made changes and are taking a more aggressive position. They are well aware of the fact that if they continue to sit by idly, once GATT opens the door to insurance operations and the AIA can expand its branches, they will be finished. Because of this, each company is competing to expand its business base as much as possible.

The news source said that during the first half of this year, Thailand's life insurance system has expanded 21.78 percent. The Thai Life Insurance Company is not the only company that people should keep an eye on. The Thai Samut Life Insurance Company, the Thailand Life Insurance Company, and the Krung Si Ayuthaya Life Insurance Company have made great strides, too.

However, there are other Thai life insurance companies whose rate of expansion has not been very fast. This includes the Interlife Group and the TS Life Company.

"Actually, the insurance companies know that because of the decisions made by GATT, competition is going to increase very soon and so they are taking steps to deal with this. But the small companies may have problems. And some companies such as Interlife and TS Life are having problems with their shareholders and having to deal with takeover attempts. Thus, they may stumble.

Minister on Free Trade Area at APEC Meeting

BK1010113494 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0000 GMT 10 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The commerce minister has proposed to the meeting of the trade ministers of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] that developed countries implement a free trade area ahead of the year 2000 as suggested by the Eminent Persons Group [EPG]. Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon said, after returning from attending the meeting in Indonesia, that a free trade zone is unavoidable, but the differences in each country's potential and economic development status must be taken into account. Since developed countries, which are better prepared, have called for establishment of an APEC free trade area, Thailand has suggested that those countries implement such an area

immediately ahead of the developing countries without waiting until 2000 as suggested by the EPG. He said an APEC free trade area should allow room for non-APEC countries to join. There should be no restrictions, because with restrictions APEC could erect undesirable barriers. [passage omitted]

Suphachai on Economic Differences

BK1210102394 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Oct 94 p B3

[Report by Surachai Chuphaka]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seventeen ministers from the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Apec) are expected to place priority on how to bridge the economic differences among the Apec members, and create the free trade area within Apec by the year 2010. This is to accommodate the trade liberalization agreement reached at the Uruguay Round of the multilateral trade talks.

Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak said yesterday that even though the Apec advisory group allows the Apec members not to set up the tariff cuts until the year 2020, the Apec members thought they should do so before 2010 to be in line with the ASEAN Free Trade Area (Afta) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) which requires members to cut tariffs over a 10-year period.

Suphachai said the Apec ministers would focus on two topics when they meet early next month in Indonesia. Suphachai himself wishes to see Apec become a free trade area by 2010, and to speed up the Apec free trade area, member should discuss ways and means to bridge economic differences of the members.

He said that the speeding up of the time-frame for Apec to 2010 is to accommodate the implementation of Gatt, which has set a time-frame for tariff cuts in 2005, and establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO). After the completion of Gatt, there will be time for Apec members to adjust to regulations in the WTO's rules.

"Thailand will be ready for the Apec free trade area by 2010 because ASEAN is in the process of strengthening Afta by quickening tariff reductions from the original date of 2008 to 2003. At that time Afta will be a big enough group, capable of bargaining with Apec," declared Suphachai. [passage omitted]

With regard to EAEC (East Asia Economic Caucus), Thailand will seek to push EAEC to be a consultative forum on economic cooperation, similar to G7, despite Malaysia's objection. Malaysia wishes to see the prospective EAEC to be developed as another sort of economic cooperation area.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Sq Ldr Prasong Sunsiri is scheduled to preside over the meeting to sort out the Thai position on Apec at the foreign ministry today. A release from the foreign ministry said that the meeting

would focus on four areas: firstly, would the Apec members provide the MFN to non-Apec members, secondly, would Apec members accept the proposal to open their markets at a three-tier speed; would Apec accept the trade facilitation proposal, lastly, would it accept technical cooperation.

Committee Agrees on Free Trade

BK1310084694 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Oct 94 p A4

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (Apec)'s Thai working committee agreed yesterday to support a proposal urging Apec members to transform the regional economic consultative body into a free trade zone by 2020, permanent secretary to the Foreign Ministry Pracha Khunakasem said yesterday.

The decision marks a significant step towards creating a free trade zone in the Asia-Pacific region.

Speaking after the meeting of the working committee yesterday, Pracha said that the participants thought Thailand should be able to work with the Apec tariff cut time-frame ending in 2020.

Pracha said that the Apec time-frame, in an amended report made by an Apec advisory panel, would go along with the ASEAN Free Trade Area (Afta) and free trade agreements reached in the Uruguay Round of trade talks of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt). Apec's experts suggested that its members cut their tariffs by 2020, compared with the Afta's tariff cut time-frame of 2003.

Pracha expected Apec ministers would endorse the idea in November.

As a preparation for the upcoming Apec meeting in November, the Thai Apec working committee, comprising of officials from various ministries, discussed the recommendation made by the Apec independent advisory group or the so-called "Eminent Persons Group".

Pracha said that the meeting focused on two reports; the Eminent Persons Group's paper advocating making Apec a free trade area. Secondly, officials exchanged views on the draft of recommendations from Indonesian President Suharto. [passage omitted] Pracha said he had not yet seen the actual paper authored by Suharto and declined to give details of a draft which he has had access to.

The Apec advisory panel and President Suharto seemed to share the same vision about turning Apec towards "open regionalism". In the recommendation made in the Eminent Person's Group report, Apec's developed countries achieve the goal by opening their markets with a three-speed approach. Apec's developed countries in 2010, Apec's newly-industrialized countries such as Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong, by 2015, and the less developed countries such as Thailand, Indonesia and China by 2020. [passage omitted]

Finance Minister Views Global Economy

BK0910145394 Bangkok THE SUNDAY NATION in English 9 Oct 94 p A4

[Article by Finance Minister Tharin Nimmanhemin]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [passage omitted] This year, the Thai economy continues to expand with buoyant growth in both exports and domestic demand. GDP growth rate for 1994 is expected to reach 8.2 per cent. Inflation is under control; and the current account deficit as a percentage of GDP is expected to decline.

Throughout this year, many important economic measures have been implemented in order to maintain economic stability; improve income distribution, advance liberalization; and strengthen the country's international competitiveness.

Fiscal surplus and decline in government borrowings together with prudent monetary policy have helped to moderate inflationary pressure in face of high growth and large capital inflows. Strong tax incentive for long-term contractual savings through private sector provident funds and the newly-adopted civil servant provident fund are expected to significantly reduce the domestic investment-saving gap in the medium term.

Decentralization measures through promotion of industrial activities, increased government investment budget to upgrade infrastructure, and distribution of financial facilities to the provinces are all expected to reduce income gap between the rural and urban sectors. Also, environmental protection and natural resource preservation are given high priorities in our pursuit of provincial growth.

Thailand is committed to the policy of economic liberalization. We are committed to the Uruguay Round Agreement and are prepared to support a successful conclusion of trade in services, including financial services. Also, a unilateral comprehensive Customs tariff reform is being implemented. Deregulation of the domestic financial markets as well as the establishment of a bond market will further facilitate capital flows to the country.

To enhance the country's future competitiveness, the government is investing heavily in human resource development by expanding compulsory education and upgrading labour skills. Broad tax and financial incentives are being planned to induce private capital formation for human resource development.

In this connection, Mr Chairman, we are much gratified to note that the Bank has adopted a policy to attain a significant increase in loan portfolio for human resource development projects. We also support the Bank's initiative on the Single Currency Lending Programme. However, we urge the Bank to relax the conditions that are restricting its wider utilization.

On the proposal of the Fund for a new SDR allocation, we note with disappointment the outcome of the Interim Committee meeting and call for a speedy conclusion of the issue to the benefit of all member countries. We also share the view that the surveillance role of the Fund should be strengthened to foster closer coordination of economic policies. However, we urge that surveillance be conducted in such manner that the burden of adjustment falls equitably on both industrialized countries and developing countries.

Uthai Asks Taiwan To Drop Farm Goods Tariffs
*BK0810115694 Bangkok THE NATION in English
8 Oct 94 p B2*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Taiwan's economics minister Chiang Ping-kun is seeking support from Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon for the Taiwanese bid to become a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO). In response, the Thai minister urged his Taiwanese counterpart to open markets for Thai farm exports to show sincerity in complying with WTO rules.

According to a statement released by Uthai's office, Chiang Ping-kun lobbied Uthai in the corridor of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Apec) Trade Ministers meeting in Jakarta on Oct 5. [passage omitted]

However, among the 25 negotiating partners, Taiwan has concluded trade talks only with Malaysia and South Africa. Thai and Taiwanese officials have yet to reach agreement despite two rounds of talks. Uthai and Chiang agreed in Jakarta that both countries should speed up the third round of trade talks to conclude the deal as soon as possible. [passage omitted]

According to the statement, Uthai said he expected Taiwan would open up its rice market at least to the extent offered by Japan. Moreover, it should lower the tariffs on tapioca flour from Thailand, as well as those on fruits such as mango, papaya, coconut and pomelo. Uthai also sought an assurance from Chiang that Taiwan would include de-boned chicken in the list of farm products from Thailand. In response, Chiang said the list of farm products mentioned by the Thai side represented difficulties for Taiwanese farmers. But he promised to take the request back for consideration.

On the investment side, Uthai praised Taiwanese investors for playing a significant role in investment in Thailand. But he raised concerns over the Thai trade deficit with Taiwan, saying that it has been edging up to a worrying level. Uthai attributed the rising trade deficit to the fact that Taiwan allowed only a few Thai farm goods to be imported. He noted that protective measures imposed by Taiwanese officials against Thai farm goods remained high.

Chiang blamed the trade deficit on the need in Thailand for capital goods and raw material imports from Taipei.

Thai Airways, Lufthansa Sign Services Deal

*BK1110075794 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
11 Oct 94 p 17*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] THAI Airways International and Lufthansa yesterday signed an agreement allowing for code-sharing, sharing of lounges and terminal facilities, pooling of frequent flyer programmes and cooperation in cargo services. The pact, due to come into effect in the middle of next year, is expected to have a significant impact on the bottom line of the two carriers. "It marks an important step for the two airlines, to strengthen competitiveness and complete the global network," said THAI president Thamanun Wangli at the signing ceremony.

Lufthansa chairman Juergen Weber commented: "There will be a two-digit Deutschemark improvement in business for Lufthansa, and I expect it to be the same for THAI." Both airlines have already signed cooperation agreements with United Airlines of the US.

Mr Thamanun said: "Air travel in the future will become cheaper, as we do not have to fly everywhere due to the alliance. It will lead to savings on the cost side, as Lufthansa will take care of European destinations, United of North American stops and THAI of Asian destinations.

The yield now is lower, so we have to pool resources to save costs."

There will be code-sharing on flights, which will enable smooth transfers between the two carriers and a reduction in travel time for passengers, sharing of lounges and terminal facilities, and pooling of the airlines' frequent flyer programmes ("Royal Orchid Plus" and "Miles and More") beginning in February 1995.

Cooperation in cargo services will start in mid-1995. "THAI and Lufthansa will jointly develop Bangkok into a major cargo hub in the Asia-Pacific region," Mr Weber said. He said the idea was to connect the two major industrial areas of Bangkok and Frankfurt, although the details regarding investment had not yet been worked out. Erwin Obladen, senior vice-president (cargo) for Asia-Pacific, said: "We are taking it step by step, with the cargo hub taking shape in 1996." With the ushering-in of the era of global transparks, which are planned in North Carolina, Frankfurt and U-Taphao by 2000, "further cooperation between the three airlines will help strengthen the network into the air cargo field," Mr Thamanun said.

Both airlines ruled out the possibility of swaps in equity at this point. "We first want to make revenue and reduce costs, and once we achieve this, in the second stage, we can think of exchanging shares," Mr Weber said.

The privatisation of Lufthansa was completed last week, leaving the government with a 35 percent stake. THAI, which is still a state enterprise although listed on the stock exchange, approached the government about

equity swapping almost five years ago when it was in vogue. "But it is not appropriate at this point of time to swap equity," Mr Thamanun said.

The two airlines will be able to offer a greater variety of flights and to create new connecting services as a result of the arrangement.

Meanwhile, THAI has been included among the top five choices as "favourite airline for business" in this year's BUSINESS TRAVELLER ASIA-PACIFIC magazine poll. The airline was also named one of the "fastest-climbing" on the frequent flyer programme rating. This year it ranked 12th in this category, up from 38th last year.

Mekong River Nations Agree on Navigation Taxes

BK1110054494 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Oct 94 p 8

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Vientiane—The four countries of the upper Mekong River have settled their differences over the three remaining articles of a navigation agreement on the Lanxang-Mekong River and will sign the document tomorrow.

The three articles of the 24-article agreement deal with Burma, China, Laos and Thailand granting each other "most favoured nation" status exemption from all taxes, levies and duties on navigation along the Lanxang-Mekong River from China's Simao to Laos's Luang Prabang; and the duration of the agreement.

Chiang Rai Governor Khamron Bunchoet said after the meeting it was difficult to predict when the agreement would come into force officially. He said each country's delegation had to forward the agreement to their respective agencies—in transport, finance and commerce, and law—before final endorsement by their government.

The four countries will meet to finalise the agreement in Burma next year. A time and place have yet to be decided.

The article on the "most favoured nation" status will not be altered, said a meeting source.

Burma withdrew its earlier request to consult its government as to the meaning of "most favoured nation" and how it could grant this status to the three other countries.

The article on exempting taxes, levies and duties will be removed from the agreement as the four countries could not accept all exemptions proposed in the draft agreement. A source said a tax agreement could not be concluded under the framework and at this level of representation, but will be taken up later on a bilateral basis.

With the final article, Laos agreed with the other three countries the initial duration of the agreement should be five rather than three years.

Delegates from the four countries yesterday also discussed an addition to the agreement prohibiting the transport of hazardous products. The provision was proposed by Thailand. Laotian Permanent Secretary for Communications, Transport, Post and Construction Sai Phakasoum said the meeting agreed to divide products into two categories—prohibited and restricted. He said toxic, explosive and nuclear materials would be prohibited and others such as petroleum products restricted. "We will have to work out a comprehensive list," he said.

Mr Sai Phakasoum said the four countries also needed to discuss safety standards for the transport of restricted products along the river. [passage omitted]

Accord on Navigation Reached

BK1310102694 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Oct 94 p

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Vientiane—Senior officials of the four Upper Mekong River countries yesterday agreed on a draft navigation agreement which, after its official endorsement by the governments of Burma, China, Laos and Thailand, will allow ships from the four countries to sail "freely" on the Lan Xang-Mekong River route. The agreement is the first of its kind to be negotiated among the four countries.

Under the agreement, which will initially last for five years the four countries will open its following ports in China at Simao, Jing Hong, Meng Han and Guan Lei; Laos at Ban Sai, Siangkok, Meuang Mom, Houai Sai and Luang Prabang; Burma at Wan Seng and Wan Pong, and Thailand at Chiang Saen and Chiang Khong.

They will also grant each other "most favoured nation treatment," allow entry and departure or temporary stay without visa requirements for crew members of the four countries and conduct joint search and rescue operations in time of accidents.

Hazardous materials will be prohibited from transport along the Lan Xang-Mekong River.

The four countries will also meet regularly to discuss the progress of the agreement.

During a press conference at the end of the October 13 meeting in the Laotian capital, Sai Phakasoum, permanent secretary of the Lao Ministry of Communications, Transport, Post and Construction, said the delegates also discussed continued cooperation on land and air transport links tourism and organising of another sub-regional rally. Mr Sai said the Laotian delegation had also requested the Asian Development Bank to conduct a feasibility study on its behalf for a railway system connecting Vientiane-Luan Prabang and Kunming and port improvements at Ban Sai, Siangkok and Meuang Mom. The delegation also requested the World Bank for road construction assistance stretching from Luang Namtha to Siangkok, he said.

Mr Sai also called for support from donor countries and international aid to help finance the various projects in the "Golden Quadrangle" and called on private investors, local and international, to invest in the region.

Burma will host the next four-nation meeting, set for next year, when the navigation agreement is to be finalised.

Vietnam

Government Issues Decision on Flash Floods

BK1310105194 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Acting on the recommendation of the chairmen of provincial people's committees and the state working team to overcome flash flood damage, on 11 October, the prime minister issued the following decision:

1. Given the fact that the current flood situation is developing in a complex manner that could become much worse, in order to minimize property damage and loss of life, the people's committee chairmen of flood-stricken provinces in the Mekong River Delta are empowered to apply necessary measures to mobilize the public to participate in preventing and fighting against the current flash floods, especially in riverine residential quarters in which the land may be cracked and dilapidated. These provinces must outline plans and preparations to quickly overcome flood damage, restore production, and stabilize the people's lives when the water subsides. They must concentrate efforts to cultivate the 1994-95 winter-spring rice crop and be sure to exceed previous targets on planting area and production.

2. Government ministries, ministry-level organs, and related state organs are responsible for working with local authorities of flooded provinces to solve problems related to their work areas. The Steering Committee of the Central Committee for Preventing and Combating Flash Floods and Typhoons; the Ministry of Water Conservancy; the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry; the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare; the Ministry of Public Health; the Ministry of Education and Training; the Ministry of Communications and Transportation; the Ministry of Finance; and the State Planning Committee must designate a specialized group led by a deputy minister to closely monitor the situation and quickly apply necessary measures to prevent and fight flash floods and overcome damage.

3. Based on the spirit of exerting all efforts to solve the local people's and authorities' difficulties, the government has decided to adopt the following urgent measures:

a. In addition to funding provided on previous occasions, the government will now grant an additional fund of 15 billion dong from the state budget to help An Giang

Province with 4 billion dong, Dong Thap Province with 4 billion dong, Long An Province with 3.5 billion dong, Tien Giang Province with 1.5 billion dong, Can Tho Province with 500 million dong, and Kien Giang Province with 1.5 billion dong. The extra funding should be used mainly to help families face financial hardship so they can purchase sampans, fishing nets, and equipment to earn their living. We must ensure that in the shortest amount of time, every family in the flooded areas will have a sampan and fishing nets. Moreover, we must support local health stations to obtain medical emergency equipment. The government empowers the chairmen of the aforementioned people's committees to decide on the funds to be used to help their local people purchase sampans and fishing nets. Local authorities can give the money to very poor families. For other families, local authorities can provide interest-free loans to be repaid in installments. The Ministry of Finance will immediately release the funding to the aforementioned provinces. It must also closely control use of the funding, ensuring that the money is used correctly.

b. The people's committees of the flood-stricken provinces must actively work with the Ministry of Water Conservancy to define the localities, scales, and measures to move the people out of areas where the land may be cracked and dilapidated. The Ministry of Finance should coordinate with local authorities to provide funding for this task.

c. All ministry and central organs will reconsider 1994 planning to concentrate efforts on solving urgent demands related to their work areas in flooded localities. When the floods are over, the Ministry of Water Conservancy will help local authorities maintain and protect water reservation projects to guarantee good service for the 1994-95 winter-spring rice crop. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry should help local authorities prepare rice seeds and fertilizer for the 1994-95 winter-spring rice crop. It can use the 150-tonne rice seedling reserve for natural calamities to give to very poor families in badly flood-stricken provinces, especially social welfare recipients. The ministry also must provide immunization for livestock in the flooded areas.

The Ministry of Public Health should ensure adequate medication and staff from central and local levels to prevent, treat, and subdue any diseases or epidemics that arise. Emergency treatment for patients should be organized thoroughly.

The Ministry of Education and Training should assist the localities to ensure that the school year continues for children. Where conditions allow, schools and classes should be repaired quickly and classes should be restarted at the earliest possible date after the flood. The ministry should also adjust the academic program for students as well as reward teachers in case the school year is extended.

The Ministry of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare should use funding allocated for the 1994 resettlement

program to provide extra subsidies to residents in new economic zones in terms of boats, fishing nets, and house building.

The Ministry of Communications and Transportation should help the localities protect and restore public roads to ensure smooth transport activities. The landslide at My Thuan ferry station should be quickly repaired.

The State Bank should direct commercial banks to reserve capital loans to farmers for production activities in which 150 billion dong should be earmarked for loans to poor farming households to help them start in time the coming winter-spring seasonal rice planting, with interest not exceeding 2.5 percent per month and terms not less than six months. To the poor farmers who obtained loans previously, but are now unable to repay due to loss of crops, reasonable measures should be applied, such as re-arranging loan terms to allow farmers to pay interest only while applying for new loans for production activities.

d. In case all sources of available funds have been exhausted and all measures applied, yet there are still urgent tasks to be tackled, the Ministry of Finance together with the State Planning Commission and other relevant ministries and sectors should work out further measures. For actions that go beyond the jurisdiction of these agencies, they should submit their recommendations to the prime minister. In their 1995 planning, sectors should consider the consequences of flood repair in their areas.

4. In the instance where farmers in flooded areas are forced to hastily sell their grains and other crops, the Ministries of Trade and Agriculture and Food Industry should cooperate with the localities to purchase food grains to secure reasonable prices for the benefit of sellers. For grains especially, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the localities should direct state food grain trading companies to purchase grains from farmers when they need to sell, and subsequently back to them when they are in need of reasonable prices.

The State Bank should instruct commercial banks to provide capital loans to grain trading companies at both the central and local levels. The Government Price Committee should consider using the price stabilization fund to subsidize the interest of bank loans for the grain purchases mentioned above.

Food grain companies should allow farmers to deposit their grain in company depots, and should properly care for the grain.

Facing the possibility of prolonged flooding, the Ministries of Trade and Agriculture and Food Industry should coordinate closely to manage the grain market, to work out correct estimations on demand and supply as well as necessary adjustment on rice export. In case some rice export contracts with foreigners are canceled or slowed, the Ministry of Trade should work with foreign partners to handle the situation.

5. The State Planning Commission should coordinate with relevant sectors and people's committees of flooded provinces to review, supplement, and adjust the general socioeconomic development plan for the Mekong River Delta region, and to draw up an effective investment plan for the 1996-2000 period which takes into consideration the natural conditions of the region and consists of measures to limit damage caused by regular and heavy floods to protect the stability of local life.

The Ministry of Water Conservancy should work with the localities and other sectors concerned on plans to prevent and control flooding in the Mekong River Delta region, considering complicated developments upstream as well as new issues in the region.

The Ministry of Construction should research a plan to relocate industrial and residential areas, and a plan on suitable housing for locations subject to regular flooding.

All these projects must be submitted to the prime minister by June 1995. The localities should review their flood experiences since 1978, work out more effective measures to prevent and control natural disasters, and avoid the unnecessary damages that have repeatedly occurred in the past.

Flood Damage in North

BK1110144794 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] According to an evaluation made by the Steering Committee of the Central Committee for Preventing and Combating Flash Floods and Typhoons, the recent flash floods in northern provinces have destroyed more than 100,000 hectares of rice crop and reduced rice production by 50 to 80 percent in another 100,000 hectares.

In Ninh Binh the floods have damaged about 22,000 hectares out of 35,000 hectares of rice crop in the province. Thanh Hoa has lost 13,900 hectares out of its 119,000 hectares of rice crop. Ha Tay has lost 11,000 hectares of its 82,000 hectares of rice crop. Nam Ha lost 30,000 hectares of its 116,000 hectares.

In all, the floods have caused the loss of more than 500,000 metric tons of foodstuff valued at more than 500 billion dong. Moreover, the floods have also badly damaged village, district, and national roads. Many water conservation projects such as canals, dikes, and dams, lakes, and water channels in mountainous areas have been seriously damaged. All localities are actively overcoming the damage caused by this natural calamity.

Situation Causes 'Great Loss'

BK1310143694 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 13 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Prolonged floods in the Mekong River Delta provinces have caused great loss in life and property. The floods have caused (at least) 118

deaths, most of them children, and material losses were up to 828 billion dong or about \$80 million. Local transport and irrigation systems, schools, and medical stations have been destroyed. In agriculture, 40,000 hectares of rice were lost. Vietnam's Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet took urgent measures on Tuesday to prevent and overcome consequences caused by the current floods in the Mekong River Delta provinces.

Under the decision, chairpersons of the people's committees of flood-stricken provinces are responsible to organize and undertake necessary measures in order to prevent and fight against the after effects of the floods. The prime minister also decided to disburse an additional 15 billion Vietnamese dong as relief aid to the six flood-stricken provinces.

In response to the prime minister's decision, the Hanoi Party, People's Committee, and Fatherland Front sent messages of sympathy and 160 billion dong to the victims of the flood in the Mekong provinces. Ho Chi Minh city donated 1,100 million dong and \$10,500 together with medicine, clothes, and (?food). Other provinces and cities throughout the country also donated millions of dong to suffering people. They include Song Be Province in South Vietnam, Ha Tinh, Danang, and Phu Yen in central Vietnam, and in many others.

The Ministry of Defense sent 120 million dong; the Ministry of Forestry, over 100 million dong; the Vietnam Women's Union, 25 million dong; and the Vietnam Red Cross, 400 million dong as well as much medicine. The Vietnam Red Cross also called on international and nongovernmental organizations and other countries to send emergency aid to help Vietnamese people in the flood-stricken areas. The staff in the Vietnamese Embassy, Vietnam News Agency, and Vietnam Airlines in Thailand sent home a days salary each to help the flood victims.

Vu Khoan, ASEAN Secretary General on Membership

*BK1110144994 Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian 1044
GMT 11 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Vu Khoan, deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, said that his government will soon submit a formal application letter to become a full member of ASEAN. Vu Khoan expressed the opinion that there should be no problem in allowing Vietnam be accepted as a member of the organization.

"Following my visit to Jakarta, at the end of October or in the beginning of November, the Vietnamese Government will submit a formal application to the ASEAN Secretariat and all ASEAN member countries for membership of the organization. I do not envisage any problem in the process of accepting Vietnam as a full member of ASEAN," he told newsmen at the ASEAN

Secretariat in Jakarta today. Earlier, Vu Khoan met Datuk Ajit Singh, ASEAN secretary general, at the latter's office.

The ASEAN Ministerial Meeting held in Bangkok in July had lent support to idea of allowing Vietnam to be a full member of ASEAN. Vu Khoan had also expressed his appreciation of the decision adopted at the meeting.

"Our country is making preparations for joining ASEAN by, among other things, setting up an ASEAN department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by dispatching teams of officials to all ASEAN member countries and the ASEAN Secretariat to study the procedure, the situation, and the drafting of a final document for the membership," he added.

Vu Khoan, who will be in Jakarta for two days, described his meeting with Ajit Singh as full of understanding and in the spirit of ASEAN. He said that Ajit Singh had explained the structure of ASEAN's activities and provided several useful suggestions for Vietnam while it is preparing itself to be a new member of ASEAN.

Responding to reporters' question on Vietnam's efforts to adapt itself to other ASEAN member countries, Khoan said that Vietnam will adapt itself to those countries in several fields and at various levels.

The ASEAN secretary general described his meeting with the Vietnamese deputy foreign minister as a historical event. "This is the first time that ASEAN and Vietnam have had a formal discussion on the issue of its membership in ASEAN. I noticed that Vietnam has gone through the appropriate procedures to become a full member of ASEAN as soon as possible," Ajit Singh said. Ajit Singh expressed the opinion that the period of adjustment between Vietnam and other ASEAN countries would not be time consuming.

"We, in ASEAN, have methods of doing things in a more relaxed manner. We will provide assistance to Vietnam because we are very adaptable [preceding words in English] to each other. This is because we understand that there are members in ASEAN who need to adapt themselves to one another in several fields. As for Vietnam, its economy has to be adaptable to the situations in other ASEAN member countries," he said.

According to Ajit Singh, the ASEAN Secretariat will immediately process the ASEAN membership application soon to be submitted by the Vietnamese Government. He hoped that Vietnam would receive full membership status before the next ASEAN summit next year.

Foreign Minister's Activities in New York

*BK1310081594 Hanoi VNA in English 0631 GMT
13 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA Oct.13—Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam met with Mr. Amary Essy, president of the 49th General Assembly of the United

Nations and foreign minister of the Republic of Ivory Coast, in New York on Oct. 11.

During the meeting Mr. Amary Essy expressed his fine sentiments towards and admiration for the Vietnamese people in their enduring and heroic struggle for national independence and freedom as well as in their current national construction. He thanked Vietnam for its positive cooperation with all agencies in the UN system, thus contributing to the settlement of global issues.

For his part, F.M. Cam congratulated Mr. Essy on his election as president of the 49th UN General Assembly, and pointed out issues which Vietnam has paid special attention to during the session. He also dealt with the promotion of the Vietnam-Ivory coast relationships and invited Mr. Essy to visit Vietnam. The president promised to visit Vietnam in order to promote the cooperation between the UN and Vietnam as well as to strengthen the friendship and economic cooperation between Vietnam and his country.

Earlier, on Oct. 10 during his meeting with Mrs. Nafis Sadik, director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the foreign minister expressed thanks to the UNFPA for its effective assistance to Vietnam and wish for further assistance from the UNFPA. The UNFPA director spoke highly of the Vietnamese government's efforts in family planning and expressed her satisfaction at the effective cooperation between the UNFPA and Vietnam.

During the current session, Mr. Cam has a range of contacts with the foreign ministers of Laos, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Cambodia, Iran, the Philippines, Australia, Myanmar [Burma], Mali, Mongolia, Tunisia, and Western Sahara, and the heads of a number of missions from Latin American countries and the Persian Gulf. They exchanged views on issues of common concern, discussed measures to fulfil commitments reached by Vietnam and relevant countries, and agreed upon plans for cooperation between Vietnam and those countries which have not yet established diplomat ties with Vietnam.

Thai Parliamentary Technology Delegation Visits

*BK1110154094 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT
11 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 11—A delegation from the Thai Lower House Commission for

Science and Technology led by its deputy head Phanya [name indistinct] paid a four-day visit to Vietnam from Oct. 8.

The Thai parliamentarians discussed with officials from the National Assembly's Commission for Science, Technology and Environment possibilities for cooperation between their commissions to help consolidate and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the legislatures and people of the two countries.

The Thai delegation was cordially received by Director of the National Assembly's Office Vu Mau and had working sessions with other relevant agencies of Vietnam. It also called at some places of historical and cultural interest. Earlier the Thai delegation worked with officials of Ho Chi Minh City's People's Council and People's Committee.

Power, Coal Corporations Set Up

*BK1210090694 Hanoi VNA in English 0647 GMT
12 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 12—The prime minister decided on October 10 to establish the Vietnam Power Corporation called Electricity of Vietnam (EVN) and the Vietnam Coal Corporation, Vinacoal.

Under the relevant decisions, EVN and Vinacoal are state-owned entrepreneurs which enjoy legal person status and are entitled to open domestic and overseas bank accounts as well as to exercise self-financing.

The electricity of Vietnam headquarters in Hanoi and the Vinacoal, in Ha Long City of coal mining province of Quang Ninh (northeast of Hanoi).

The establishment of these two energy corporations is undertaken in a effort to reorganize production, administrative and circulation units under the Ministry of Energy.

Correction to Nong Duc Manh Meets Delegation

BK1210092994

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Nong Duc Manh Meets Delegation" published in the 11 October East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 102: Column one, fourth full graf, first sentence make read: Chairman Nong Duc Manh said that in... (correcting name)

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.